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LITERATURE.

A Bibliography of Printing. With Notes and Illustrations. Compiled by E. C. Bigmore and C. W. H. Wyman. Vol. II. M—S inclusive. (Bernard Quaritch.)

FOUR years have gone by since we noticed the publication of the first volume of this work, and during the interval so much material has accumulated on the hands of its compilers that they have found themselves obliged to expand into three volumes what was originally intended should form but two. The third volume, which will contain the remaining letters of the alphabet and a supplement, has already progressed as far as the letter V in the *Printing Times and Lithographer*.

The most striking of the headings comprised in the present volume is that of "Periodical Publications," which occupies no less than forty-three pages, and takes account of defunct as well as of existing journals devoted to printing and the allied arts. No other trade has interests so universal, and no more remarkable illustration could be afforded of the work that printing is doing everywhere for the enlightenment and advancement of mankind than the catalogue of the journals which record its progress and describe its products. Representatives of its cosmopolitan press are to be found in most of the European States, and even in Roumania; in the United States, Canada and Mexico, and in Australia and New Zealand. "These journals," as Messrs. Bigmore and Wyman observe with justifiable pride,

"are not only unrivalled in their number, but also in the character of their contents and their excellent mechanical attributes. The 'cobbler's wife goes badly shod,' and it might be thought that printers would be somewhat careless of the appearance of journals intended for circulation merely among their own class. A very cursory examination of the *Typographic Press* will show that in regard to the character of their printing no other class of papers can approach them, some being specimens equalling in excellence the highest class of bookwork-printing, and using paper of the most luxurious description."

The earliest typographic journal was *Der Buchdrucker*, issued weekly between the years 1766 and 1775, first in Hamburg, and afterwards in Leipzig. The leading journals of the present day are the English *Printing Times and Lithographer*, and the *Printers' Register*; the French *Bulletin de l'Imprimerie*, *L'Imprimerie*, and *La Typologie-Tucker*; the Belgian *Annales de l'Imprimerie*; the German *Journal für Buchdruckerkunst* and *Archiv für Buchdruckerkunst*; the Austrian *Vorwärts!* and *Oesterreichische Buchdrucker-Zeitung*; the Italian *Arte della Stampa*; and the American *Printers' Circular* and *Quadrat*.

Another heading which contains matter of much interest is that devoted to "Parlia-

mentary Papers, Royal Proclamations, &c.," under which are chronologically arranged the Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Reports of Royal Commissions, Minutes of Evidence before Committees of the Houses of Lords and Commons, and other legislative documents relating to printing. The first mention of printing in the English Statute-book occurs in an Act passed in 1483 "against Italians that sell their wares by retail," from the operation of which books, written or printed, were specially excepted; but this proviso was repealed in 1533. Many attempts at licensing and controlling the trade followed during the ensuing century, until, in 1637, was promulgated the notorious "Decree of Starre-Chamber concerning Printing"—one of the most atrocious laws ever enacted against the liberty of the press, which remained in force until the abolition of the Court in 1641. The abstracts of the acts and documents which follow are carefully made, and trace the legislative history of the art down to the present day.

The memoirs of individual printers and of printing firms interspersed throughout the work are features of more general interest than dry details of long-forgotten books. And among these the notices of the Schoolmaster Printer of St. Alban's, who was contemporary with William Caxton, but whose name is buried in oblivion; of Aloys Senefelder, the inventor of lithography; of Joseph Moxon, the author of *Mechanick Exercises*; and of the well-known families of Nichols, Rivington, and Spottiswoode, may be mentioned as deserving of attentive perusal. We have, however, still to regret the haphazard way in which the subjects of these special biographical notices appear to have been selected. Several of the greatest names connected with the history of the art are absent, among them such names as those of Albrecht Pfister, of Bamberg; of Colard Mansion, of Bruges; of Johann and Vindelin de Spira, of Venice; and of Conrad Sweynheym and Arnold Pannartz, who established their press in the famous Benedictine monastery of Subiaco in the environs of Rome; and in our own country those of William de Machlinia, who set up his press in London while Caxton was printing in Westminster, and of Andrew Myllar, the Scottish bookseller, whom James IV. authorised "to furnish and bring hame ane prent," which he and Walter Chepman set up in the Cowgate in Edinburgh. There are many other articles to which we might draw attention; but we must be content with naming the account of printing at Oxford, the sketch of the career of Mr. Bernard Quaritch, who, although not himself a printer, finds a place here by virtue of his extensive dealings in the earliest examples of the art, and the memoir of Christopher Plantin, the celebrated Antwerp printer, who, in 1579, established in the *Marché du Vendredi* the printing-office which was carried on by the descendants of his son-in-law, Joannes Moretus, until 1875, when, with all its presses, type, and materials, and its numerous family portraits by Rubens, Pourbus, and Van Dyck, it was acquired at an expenditure of £48,000, to be added, under the name of the "Musée Plantin-Moretus," to the many attractions of the wealthy Flemish city.

We cannot conclude this notice without

expressing our deep regret at the serious illness which has for some time past prevented Mr. Charles Wyman sharing with Mr. Bigmore the toil inseparable from such an undertaking as the present compilation; but we hope that his health may soon be restored so far as to enable him to resume his part in a work on which he has laboured so earnestly and so well.

ROBERT EDMUND GRAVES.

Summer. From the Journal of Henry D. Thoreau. Edited by H. G. O. Blake. (Fisher Unwin.)

THIS is the second volume of Notes from Thoreau's Journal. The first was issued in 1881 with the title *Early Spring in Massachusetts*. The editor's principal duty has been to make his selections judiciously from MS. journals far too voluminous to publish as a whole. That Mr. Blake was Thoreau's personal friend would help to fit him for the task; and, although the present volume is scarcely as interesting as its predecessor, we do not doubt that he has performed it well. His method is a little puzzling. *Early Spring* brought the record down to April 10, the present volume commences at June 1, and carries it forward five or six weeks. Was the interval barren of wise thought and observation? and did summer end for Thoreau in the middle of July? Under the days of the month Mr. Blake has gathered the observations recorded in various years, and a valuable comparison of seasons from 1837 to 1862 might have been thus presented. But nearly all the notes belong to the years between 1850 and 1860, and are taken irregularly from these; none belong to the most interesting period of Thoreau's life, when he was sojourning at Walden. So, without benefiting the naturalist or the meteorologist, the value of the work as an index to the life and development of its author is lost.

Among students and lovers of out-door nature Thoreau has no exact counterpart. It could not be said of him what Isaac Walton said of himself, that his humour was to be "free, and pleasant, and civilly merry." In some respects he reminds us of Gilbert White; but there was this important difference between them—that White loved the study of animals and plants, while Thoreau studied them because he loved them. White desired to know, did not speculate, scarcely wondered; but facts were valuable to Thoreau only in relation to ideas. White once described the author of *The Seasons* as "a nice observer of natural occurrences." The phrase is very good as a description of White himself, but it would be quite inapplicable to Thoreau.

Thoreau's interest centred not in nature, but in man. He was a student of life. He chose the woods because existence there seemed to him simpler and truer than in the town; yet every object was to him a symbol having reference to the life of man. The pond-lily springing from black mud represented "the resurrection of virtue." "I cannot see the bottom of the sky," he said,

"because I cannot see the bottom of myself. It is the symbol of my own infinity. My eye penetrates as far into the ether as that depth is inward from which my contemporary thought springs."

"A year is made up of a certain series and number of sensations and thoughts which have their language in nature."

The Walden episode was no freak of ill-will against his fellow mortals, but an experiment in simplicity of living. At the time he made it, the air was filled with complaints against society as it then was, and with proposals for its regeneration. Numberless communities were being started, only to collapse after an existence of a few months or years. "As for these communities," Thoreau said, "I had rather keep bachelor's hall in hell than go to board in heaven." He did, in fact, "keep bachelor's hall" for two years at his little shanty in the woods. The common complaint of the Communists against society seemed to be that it did not provide them with enough of the "good things"—the luxuries and conveniences—of life. Thoreau thought the problem might be solved by not wanting them. On investigation, the necessities of life proved to be few and cheap. A small amount of labour sufficed to supply his needs; and the rest of his time, not only during his two years at Walden, but before and after, was, for the most part, spent in exploring the country. He rarely travelled far from home. Massachusetts sufficed for him; and he found within its borders many plants which were supposed to grow only in distant parts. "He was a great traveller in a small circle," says Mr. F. B. Sanborn. By his neighbours he was, doubtless, looked upon as an idler; but he thought his own way of life the truer economy:—

"The farmer, hoeing, is wont to look with scorn and pride on a man sitting in a motionless boat a whole half-day; but he does not realise that the object of his own labour is, perhaps, merely to add another dollar to his heap, nor through what coarseness and inhumanity to his family and servants he often accomplishes this. He has an Irishman or a Canadian working for him by the month; and what, probably, is the lesson he is teaching him by precept and example? Will it make the labourer more of a man? this earth more like heaven?"

So far from being an idle man, Thoreau was active and eager to a fault. Labour for labour's sake he did not approve, yet counted it a shame to thrust on others any that ought to be performed. The aim should be neither to escape work nor to get it finished and done with, but to make the occupation of all hours an education. Labour must not be separated from life. To those engaged in any routine of labour "the whole earth is a treadmill, and the routine results instantly in a similar painful deformity." He valued work just so far as it contributed to growth and character, so that when, in his father's factory, by his skill he had perfected a pencil, and his neighbours thought he was commencing a brilliant career, he considered that in regard to pencil-making his task was ended.

Physically Thoreau was well-fitted for the life he chose. He was energetic, and his senses were singularly acute. He could find his way through the woods as easily by night as by day. To him the atmosphere was almost always laden with perfumes. Sounds, it would seem, had a remarkable charm for him. "I thank God for sound," he said. Birds, crickets, and frogs gave him continual pleasure; and he thought, "There is some-

thing in the music of the cow-bell sweeter and more nutritious than the milk which the farmers drink." He said, "I could go about the world listening for the strains of music;" and again, "It is these sights and sounds, and fragrances that convince us of our immortality."

By persons already familiar with Thoreau's ideas this book will be welcomed, but we do not recommend the new reader to take it up until he has made himself acquainted with *Walden* and some of the essays included in *A Yankee in Canada*. Afterwards he will find much to charm and instruct him here.

WALTER LEWIN.

The Law of Nations considered as Independent Political Communities: on the Rights and Duties of Nations in time of Peace. By Sir Travers Twiss. New Edition. (Oxford: Clarendon Press.)

THE first edition of Sir Travers Twiss's work on the Law of Nations appeared so long ago as 1861 and 1863. It was in two parts, of which the one set forth the rights and duties of nations in time of peace, and the other their rights and duties in time of war. A second edition of the latter part was published in 1875, containing a record of the intervening period—the most interesting and most fruitful in the whole history of international law. The rules which refer to the peaceful relations of States cannot in the nature of things be as suddenly tested and modified as were the rules of belligerency and neutrality by the American and the Franco-German wars. In this new edition of the earlier volume, therefore, though it contains a great amount of new matter, there is much less of legal novelty.

Neither in the general view of the subject nor in the statement of principles do we find that any important change has been made. The author has taken pains, however, to explain more specifically what his purpose has been, rightly believing that so long as jurists differ profoundly upon fundamental ideas, it is important to make his own opinion clear. "The author makes no pretension," he says,

"to discuss any theories of International ethics, as furnishing rules by which the intercourse of independent States ought to be guided. He has been content to examine into the existing usages of State life, and to illustrate the modifications and improvements which they have undergone from time to time, whereby they have been adjusted to the growing wants of a progressive civilisation."

Had he stopped there we should have considered that his plan was excellent and sufficient; but he goes on:—

"Further, he has taken occasion, where the subject-matter has permitted him, to analyse those usages, with a view to discover whether a given rule has been the result of an application of some principle of Right (*Jus*) to international relations, or is merely the offspring of an instinctive appreciation on the part of independent political bodies of what is necessary for their existence, or is conducive to their mutual well-being."

We must confess that we have failed to understand the distinction that is here suggested; but we imagine that it has something to do with the Law of Nature, which is confidently

appealed to throughout the treatise. For Sir Travers Twiss clings to the old division of the subject into Natural or Necessary Law, and Positive or Instituted Law. Perhaps he could not have been expected to reconsider this venerable theory, and we do not propose to discuss it; although the objection to it we believe to be one not of mere form, but, as appears from the conflict of opinion on extradition, of practical importance. Even if we believed in it, we could not follow Sir Travers Twiss in all the applications which he makes of it. Both he and Grotius agree that the principles of the Natural Law are self-evident, and one would think, therefore, that among them should be included only principles which seem self-evident to all believers in that law. How is it, then, that Sir Travers Twiss seems to treat the right of property as a natural right, while Grotius and other jurists treat it as an adventitious right? Our author goes further, and says that the laws of every nation bind of natural right all property situate within its territory, as well as all persons resident therein, and control and regulate all acts done, or contracts entered into within its limits. If this is self-evident, the Law of Nature is a greater mystery than ever.

The new matter contained in this volume consists rather of new facts than of new law. Much space is devoted to recent changes in the arrangement and constitution of States, and particularly to the dismemberment of the Ottoman Empire. In some detail are described the extension of self-government to the provinces of Bulgaria, Eastern Roumelia, the Lebanon, Bosnia, and Herzegovina; the establishment of the kingdoms of Serbia and Roumania; the recognition of the independence of Montenegro; and the peculiar and conditional occupation of Cyprus. The account of Egypt has been amplified and brought down to 1879, when Tewfik became Khedive; and an entirely new chapter has been added on the Capitulations of the Ottoman Empire—"treaties," as they are here described, "between the Porte and the Christian States of Europe, under which the privilege of national autonomy is assured to the Christian States while resident within the Ottoman dominions." In a new Preface the author notes some of the effects of the recent changes, and suggests as a subject for consideration the development of States in Africa out of private associations, as in the case of Liberia; and an Introduction is added which contains a rapid sketch of the growth of international law. We should have expected something more than this. A record of the changes in Turkey is no doubt useful, but it should not have crowded out other things which have happened since the first edition, and which have an even more distinct bearing on the development of the law of nations. It is strange that an English lawyer, in treating of national jurisdiction over the open sea, should not mention, even by reference, the case of the *Franconia*—a case on which Sir Travers Twiss himself has written some learned essays. The right to emigrate is laid down, but the question is not discussed how far a State is within its right in refusing to receive the subject of another State who is not a fugitive from justice; and yet recent events have shown that, at any rate, in America, the question

may in the future become a grave one. Again, his treatment of extradition was not satisfactory even in 1861; and he has added nothing save a meagre account of the English statutes of 1870 and 1873, and of the Report of the Royal Commission published in 1878. Of the many cases decided in recent years he makes no mention whatever, and he does not devote a line to explaining what is meant by a political offence. Such defects are all the more disappointing when found in a book whose author feels that there is a growth in international law, saying with perfect truth that,

"however indeterminate in a certain sense are the rules of that Law, it is a Law of the Living, and not of the Dead; and, whilst there will always be much question about the details of its application, its flexibility will always preserve it from becoming obsolete."

Yet, while the edition is not all that it ought to be, the work itself has great merits, which are well known. We are not sure that Sir Travers Twiss quite keeps his promise of avoiding theories of international ethics; but he succeeds in doing so better than most writers on the law of nations. He effaces himself even too completely, for he deals with controverted points rather by stating the opinions of his predecessors than by giving a decided opinion of his own. This, however, is a fault so rare among jurists that we consider it almost a virtue. His book has kept its honourable place because it contains a careful and calm summary of the events, customs, and theories, out of which international law has grown.

G. P. MACDONELL.

At Home in Paris. By Blanchard Jerrold. In 2 vols. (W. H. Allen.)

THIS work consists of two independent parts, either of which might have formed a book by itself. The first volume is composed of a series of letters on French politics, apparently written from Paris to a London newspaper, and ranging in date from 1868 to 1874 or 1875; while the second volume, though doubtless patched together from the same materials, has a distinct unity of its own, being practically a treatise on the relief provided in France by the State for the pauper, the indigent lunatic, and the sick poor.

It may be said at once that the book, in spite of its method of production, is both readable and valuable, and that the second volume in particular deserves a permanent place on the library shelf. None the less, we fear the faults of *At Home in Paris* are such as to prevent it from enjoying any wide popularity, or, indeed, from reaching that goal of mediocre success—a one-volume six-shilling edition. Contributions to the press rarely fall with ease into the ranks of permanent literature. The periods of the journalist may have passed as smooth and easy writing; in a book form they are apt to strike us as slipshod or constrained. Literature and journalism are apparently as oil and water. Mr. Jerrold was the master on occasion of a pure, firm, and fluent English style; but the volumes before us are witnesses to the fact that now and again, while writing for the press, he was apt to be seduced into straining after effect, or, to adopt a current phrase, of playing to the

gallery. There are a few—and happily only a few—pages of this work which were apparently penned under the combined inspiration of Victor Hugo and Carlyle. Again, the subject matter of these volumes will have but slender interest for English readers. These letters are not the musings of a Paris lounge, who notes with satisfaction that, come what government may, Paris cookery remains good, who wonders why on the whole the women of Paris are not better looking, and who has much to say touching the vein of humour peculiar to the comic journals of the Boulevards. The first volume of *At Home in Paris* is devoted to the study of French politics during one of the most important crises of this century, and French politics leave the great mass of our reading public indifferent. Yet the reader who makes up his mind to go once more into the story of the fall of the Empire, and of the consolidation of the Republic, will find in these pages matter that he might seek for in vain elsewhere. Mr. Jerrold had an appreciation of French character that was both generous and just, and his criticisms on French public affairs are valuable, because they are pervaded and penetrated by this discrimination.

The author rightly estimates the part played by Rochefort in laughing the Empire out of existence with his *Lanterne*—a part that was very much more considerable than is usually imagined. Mr. Jerrold saw clearly enough that the Empire was doomed, and regretted the fact. Writing before the outbreak of the Franco-German war, he perceived that a continuance of the existing government was impossible, and he looked in vain for a stable successor to Napoleon III. The war and the siege of Paris are only indirectly dealt with; but we have some clear pictures of the presidency of Thiers, and of the stormy scenes in the National Assembly when it was presided over by M. Grévy. One or two miscellaneous sketches of French life and character, and an analysis of M. Zola's *Son Excellence Eugène Rougon*, a malicious and unjustifiable attack on the late M. Rouher, complete the volume. The estimates of French character are true and well realised, the contrast of light and shade being worked out with a masterly hand. No other English writer, so far as we are aware, has made of the essential difference between English and French nature a picture so striking; and it seems a pity that Mr. Jerrold's work should not have been set in a more enduring frame. We might have spared some of the elaboration of detail that has been expended on the character of Monsieur Chose, the stereotyped middle-class Parisian, if such less familiar types as Capitaine Tonnerre, ex-captain of Zouaves, and Gugsusse, the workman and loafer, had been thrown into stronger relief. To criticise minor points, some of the renderings of appellations and nicknames are not happy. For instance, *le père Asticot* may be expressed in English by "old Asticot," but not "father Asticot."

The second volume, which is solely concerned with the history and present condition of the system of State relief practised in France, is an instructive study in comparative sociology. We have no space for an adequate review; but it may be noted that the whole system of French poor relief, whether in the

form of food, money, or medicine, is adequately described, and its history traced for the last three centuries. The spirit in which the legislators and poor-law officials of France deal with the pauper problem is thoroughly grasped, and may be thus briefly stated. "Let relief," says the lawgiver of France, "be dealt out as far as possible to the individual who had done his best to help himself, or who by reason of infirmity cannot help himself or herself; but, when relief is given, let it be given ungrudgingly, and, above all, do not treat poverty as crime." This is a noble ideal, and Mr. Jerrold's book shows with what success it has been put into actual practice. ARTHUR R. R. BARKER.

The Lincolnshire Survey. Edited by James Greenstreet. (Privately printed.)

THE publication in this noble form of one of the earliest of our national records is an event of some importance to the historical student, and an undertaking for which Mr. Greenstreet deserves our hearty thanks.

The text of the original record is reproduced in autotype, a separate plate being allotted to each page of the MS. So great is the perfection attained by this beautiful process that the student has by its means before him, in absolutely permanent form, a complete facsimile of the original document, preserving the very tone and texture of the parchment on which it is written. For the purposes of exact scholarship such a work as this is invaluable. Mr. Greenstreet has given, opposite each folio, a literal translation of its contents, and has added an introductory notice dealing with the date of the survey and excellent indexes of names and places. The title-page is adorned with nine coats—those of the see of Lincoln, and of the families of D'Eyville, L'Isle, Marmion, D'Arcy, D'Arches, Chauncy, Laci, and Paynell. Mr. Greenstreet's reputation as a herald will be sufficient voucher for their excellence. The type used throughout the work is of the choicest kind; and the whole get-up of the volume, in its binding of "Lincoln Green," reflects the highest credit on Messrs. Wyman.

Though scarcely, perhaps, as Mr. Greenstreet claims for it, "the earliest extant survey subsequent to the compilation of Domesday book," or even, as Mr. E. C. Waters holds, "the sole record of its kind which deals with the interval between the completion of Domesday in 1086 and the compilation of the Pipe-Roll of 1129-30"—for the jealous citizens of Winchester might possibly dispute this claim—it is probably the earliest to which an approximate date can be assigned. To Mr. Waters is due the credit of proving what that date really was (1114-16).^{*} None of the antiquaries who had previously discussed it had succeeded in reducing it to these limits; and on such a point as this Mr. Waters's authority is supreme. Mr. Greenstreet, however, dates the survey "between the years 1101 and 1109," on the ground that the Earl of Chester did not become such till 1101, and that "it is clear that the survey must have been taken before 1109."

^{*} *A Roll of the Owners of Land in the Parts of Lindsey*, p. 3.

The latter statement is based on the argument that Robert Fitz Roy figures in the record as "Rodbertus filius Regis" (fol. 3b), and was, "therefore [as Mr. Waters also points out] not yet Earl of Gloucester." And Mr. Greenstreet adds that he was so created "in 1109." But it is precisely here that he has been misled. This entry does, indeed, as he urges, "fix the latest date at which the record could have been written"; but, as it is not till Easter 1116 that Robert first appears as Earl of Gloucester, it only fixes it, as Mr. Waters has shown, as having been written before that date.

But it is to the text itself that Mr. Greenstreet, we must remember, has specially devoted his energies, rightly holding that a faultless text is after all the great desideratum; and the value of these facsimiles as a check upon translators is abundantly manifest from a collation of his plates with the English rendering of Mr. Waters. Thus, in the few entries on the first page alone, we find that the very first entry relates not to Halton alone, but to two places, though the name of the other is only partially legible; that in the second entry Walter de Gant holds not *two* carucates but *eleven* ("xi."); that Ralph Paynell held in Roxby not *three* carucates but *five* ("v."); that Ranulf Meschin held in Redbourne one and a half carucates, not one carucate and half a bovat, and that he held other carucates besides those in the three places enumerated by Mr. Waters. Lastly, we find that the Abbot of Peterborough held in Rowenthorpe not a carucate and *six* bovates, but a carucate and *one* bovat. (The parchment is in this case damaged, but measurement favours Mr. Greenstreet's reading.)

Thus we have on this first page ample warrant for Mr. Greenstreet's enterprise. Without it we might have been tempted to accept Mr. Waters's version as perfect, especially as he speaks of his predecessor, Hearne, as "one of those industrious, but uncritical, antiquaries, who had no conception of the duties of an editor or of the importance of accuracy."

But in giving us the correct names of persons and places, in the collation of the holders with the Domesday tenants, and in his prefatory notes, Mr. Waters has done that which probably no one else was equally competent to do. It follows, therefore, that Mr. Waters's commentary is as indispensable to the student as Mr. Greenstreet's text, and that, while neither of them would be sufficient of itself, together they are absolutely perfect.

J. H. ROUND.

BERGER'S HISTORY OF THE FRENCH BIBLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES.

La Bible française au moyen âge. Etude sur les plus anciennes versions de la Bible écrites en langue d'oïl. Par Samuel Berger. (Paris: Imprimerie nationale.)

THE history of the French Bible in the Middle Ages rests upon that of the Latin text; and M. Berger, while lamenting "qu'il n'existe pas une histoire quelque peu complète de la Vulgate," recognises the necessity of carrying back his own researches, at every point, from the French versions to the texts from which they were made.

At the very outset we are met by an interesting problem that illustrates the intimate connexion of the two subjects. French translation of the Bible begins with two eleventh-century Psalters which have risen out of quite distinct Latin texts. The first is based on a remarkably correct text of Jerome's third version of the Psalms, known in the Middle Ages as "Hebraica veritas," and is preserved in two MSS., the most ancient of which is the celebrated Cambridge "Tripartitum Psalterium Eadwini." This MS. contains Jerome's three versions (Roman, Gallican, and Hebrew) in parallel columns, the Roman text being accompanied by two well-known Latin commentaries or "glosses," the Gallican by an interlinear Anglo-Saxon version, and the Hebrew by the French of which we are speaking. This Cambridge MS. had its origin at Canterbury; but it seems probable that the French version it contains is merely a working up into continuous style of a verbal interlinear gloss, such as English students are familiar with in the Northumbrian gloss on the Gospels published by Kemble and Skeat, and that this original gloss was made upon a text of Jerome's "Hebraica veritas," differing from that in connexion with which it now appears, embodying the notes of Rabanus Maurus (end of eighth or beginning of ninth century), and very carefully and judiciously corrected. A variety of circumstances point to the school of Lanfranc as the source to which the original French glossator owed the text upon which he worked.

The other old French Psalter is best represented by the MS., now in the Bodleian Library, known as the "Psalter of Montebourg," from the Norman monastery (founded by the Conqueror) to which it once belonged. This version appears to have been founded on a gloss to Jerome's Gallican version, but, curiously enough, an exhaustive study of the vocabulary of the two versions convinces M. Berger that the glosses they respectively sprang from were due to one and the same glossator.

In the eleventh century then (about the time of the composition of the Chanson de Roland) a Norman-French monk, probably in England, writing glosses upon two of the versions (Gallican and Hebrew) of a "Psalterium Triplex" that had issued from the critical school of Lanfranc, laid the foundation of the French Mediaeval Bible. His gloss on the Gallican version, when thrown into continuous form, became and remained throughout the Middle Ages the standard French Psalter.

Passing over the early versions of the Apocalypse, which are interesting only because of the beautiful illuminations that adorn the MSS., we come to a period of partial and fragmentary translations, which continues till the time of St. Louis. During this period falls that attack upon the Bible readers of Metz under Innocent III., round which a kind of romantic legend has grown up, tempting uncritical critics to identify every version of the Bible in succession with the supposed work of Pierre Valdes, the "Bible des Vaudois." M. Berger shows, with admirable diligence and judgment, that no such work ever existed, and that we still possess in (1) a translation of the "Gospels" appointed for the fortnight before Easter, with some of the "Epistles"

of the same season, accompanied by a commentary of unimpeachable orthodoxy, in (2) a translation of Gregory's "Moralia" on Job, and in (3) some one of the extant Psalters (which cannot be more closely identified), all the books which we have any sufficient reason to suppose were circulated in Metz in 1199. So ends "la légende de la Bible des Vaudois."

We must pass over, with whatever regret, the noble version of the books of Samuel and Kings (dating from about 1150) published by Le Roux de Lincy in 1841, one of the finest specimens of translation in existence, and must hasten on to a brief notice of the great Bible of the thirteenth century. Here again M. Berger has had to write a chapter of the history of the Vulgate before taking up the subject of the French translations. It was on the basis of a recension of the Vulgate carried out by the University of Paris in 1226 (and prior to Hugo de Saint Cher's revision of 1248) that the thirteenth century French Bible was made. This great work was carried out in an irregular and unequal manner. Some of the books appeared with commentaries (of very small value) and some without. Some of the translation was excellent, and some of it extremely bad. It appears that the colleagues did not even consult each other in cases of difficulty, since the translator of Exodus (x. 4) makes God (through the mouth of Moses) address Pharaoh as follows, "Ge amenrai demain par toute ta contrée unes bestes qui sont apelées locuste en latin, et ge ne sai pas le François," whereas the better informed translator of Matthew makes John eat "aoustercles." The current version of the Psalms was adopted. But with all its faults the thirteenth century Bible was a great work, and is throughout a beautiful monument of the purest French (in the narrower sense) of the time.

About 1300 Guyart Desmoulins, a canon of Aire, in Artois, wrote in the Picard dialect his "Bible Historiale," which was made up of the text of the Bible, with some omissions, and a free translation of the "Historia Scholastica" of Petrus Comestor. Hereupon a singular union took place between the thirteenth-century Bible and the work of Desmoulins, the second volume of the latter and the first volume of the former being discarded. It was this compound work that constituted the received French Bible of the Middle Ages which spread in countless copies over Europe from England to Italy, and of which the superb MS. known as Edward IV.'s Bible, preserved in the "King's Library," is the finest specimen extant.

In this rapid summary we have been able to do but the scantiest justice to M. Berger's labours, which include the examination and classification of 189 MSS. from all the libraries of Europe, from St. Petersburg to Rome, and the detailed description of them in an Appendix of 115 pages.

I note that, although the British Museum contains some of the finest MSS. of the French Bible, its library is without either of the two studies which have preceded M. Berger's—viz., Reuss's "Fragments" in the Strasbourg *Revue de Theologie*, and Trochon's *Essai sur l'histoire de la Bible dans la France chrétienne au moyen âge*.

PHILIP H. WICKSTEED.

NEW NOVELS.

A Mad Game. By Mrs. Houston. In 3 vols. (White.)

My Lord Conceit. By "Rita." In 3 vols. (J. & R. Maxwell.)

Out of their Element. By Lady Margaret Majendie. In 3 vols. (Bentley.)

The Red Route; or, Saving a Nation. By William Sime. In 3 vols. (Sonnenschein.)

Antinous: an Historical Romance of the Roman Empire. By George Taylor (Prof. Hausrath). Translated from the German by J. D. M. (Longmans.)

A Desolate Shore: a Story for Boys. By Mary E. Shipley. (S. P. C. K.)

A Mad Game seems to have presented some difficulty to the author at starting, for the reader is called on to search back into the histories of two sets of people at a period long before the actual story begins; and, when it does begin, there is a leap made over five years after a mere prelude. The nature of the "mad game" itself is this. The heroine of the story, an orphan heiress and ward in Chancery, is intrusted to the guardianship of a married man, still in the prime of life, well-born, well-bred, handsome, and clever, but quite unprincipled. She has herself a prepossession in favour of Leonard Vaughan, a young artist, who has made her acquaintance during the prelude, but has not met her since. They all do meet, however, in Italy, whither they have gone touring, and the slight understanding between the artist and the heiress ripens into something more. In the meanwhile, Arthur Randolph, the guardian in Chancery, has fallen madly in love with his ward, and lets her know it, which she treats not only as a gross insult to herself, but as a wrong done to her dear friend, Mrs. Randolph. It comes out, however, that Mrs. Randolph has no right to that title, her supposed husband being a bigamist, with a wife in a dipsomaniac asylum, who was reported dead when he contracted the second marriage. All the plot here is confused; but what Mrs. Houston seems to have intended is that Randolph, learning that his first wife was near death, proposed to himself to win the heiress's affections, and then, when certified that No. 1 was really dead, to repudiate his connexion with No. 2, and to make Eva Cameron No. 3. But, if so, the idea is not brought forward, and the bigamy remains a mere purposeless episode. In the end, the artist and heiress get married, Mrs. Randolph No. 1 is killed off, and Mrs. Randolph No. 2 is promoted from brevet rank, and given the "pucka" appointment, as her selfish betrayer finds that his comforts were better looked after when she was in charge than they had been since. There is nothing distinctive in any of the characters (least of all in some Americans brought on the stage in Rome); and the book will not advance the author's reputation.

My Lord Conceit is a sensational novel, with several familiar properties. There is the conventional Italian villain, who finds out family secrets by underhand means, and levies blackmail upon his victims; there is the grass-widow of a disreputable Indian merchant; and there is the handsome Guardsman, who

falls in love with her at sight two days before her marriage, leaving a like, but slighter, impression on her; and also the Guardsman's mother, one of Count Savona's terrorised tributaries, for she thinks, from information supplied by the Count, that she has unknowingly committed bigamy, so that her son is not the heir to title and estates, but illegitimate and nameless. The name of the book is due to a habit the heroine has of bestowing *sobriquets* upon people she meets in society, and this is the one she fixes on for the hero, a good deal more being made of it throughout than it seems to merit. Two episodes of the story have been handled with more care than the rest, and have careful writing in them. One is the sickness and death of Mrs. Marston's two little sons, whom her husband has compelled her to send to school too young, while she returns to India; the other is the murder of the husband himself by an Indian woman who has followed him to London secretly to revenge herself, and in such wise that the wife is suspected and brought to trial. There are points of resemblance here to the Tulk-inghorn murder in *Bleak House*, but no conscious imitation. All comes right at the end, and if the reader can get over the difficulty of a foreigner like Savona contriving to get so much minute information about two or three unconnected English families, and as exact in Hindostan as in London, the rest follows naturally enough. The story, if not of special mark, is at any rate readable.

Lady Margaret Majendie exhibits more power as her practice increases. The leading character in her present book, Bianca de Caroli, born of an Italian father and English mother, is a cleverly conceived, boldly drawn, and consistently developed portrait. She is described as of remarkable beauty, and of impassioned, self-absorbed, narrow, and tenacious disposition. Her only permanent ideas are her love for her twin brother, and for Italy, the Italy of 1849. But this love is in truth only a projected selfishness, and she is without even a rudimentary sense of duty and obligation, though having the germs of good qualities which have never been trained. Her father's death compels her mother to return to England, bringing Bianca with her, and leaving Camillo behind. The girl's passionate resistance to the plan from the first shows her disposition, and this is the keynote of the whole book. Madame de Caroli, in bad health on starting, dies just as she reaches England; and the girl is obliged to go alone to her mother's relations, having for her escort a handsome and wealthy young baronet, her cousin, obliged to take the place of his uncle, laid up with gout, to whose daughter he is all but engaged, though no formal declaration has taken place. The extraordinary beauty of Bianca, however, makes him faithless, and he is seized with ardent love for her. She does not in the least care about him, and refuses to settle down in her English life, setting her heart fixedly on the one aim of getting back to Italy. The way in which she beats her wings against the bars of her cage, the entire unreasonableness of her conduct in every detail of daily life, the impossibility of rousing in her any sense of duty, or of wish to show respect for the desires of her deceased parents, are skilfully drawn. Sir Arthur St. Leger, the

cousin who has fallen in love with her, succeeds in securing her consent to their marriage by the bribe of taking her back to Italy. Though she is told how her own mother gave up her English home and friends to cast in her lot with her Italian husband, and to make his country hers, even at much sacrifice, she cannot be made to see that she should do the like if marrying an English husband; and her lover, though understanding that she does not care for him except as a means of getting home again, is contented to accept her terms, and, adopting the false morality and false sentiment of Mr. Morris's *Love is Enough*, to abandon all his duties as landlord and politician to spend the rest of his days in Italy. The Italian scenes are drawn with care and vividness, and the temper of the exciting days of Charles Albert and Novara is well caught. The knot is cut by Bianca's death from low fever and nervous exhaustion, leaving her husband free to return to England, and, after a due interval, to marry the more suitable, if more conventional, young lady whom he courted first. Some of the subordinate characters are very good, and would go far to make another book effective—notably St. Leger's mother and sister, and the artist uncle of Bianca. There is one solution of the original problem, so simple that the clever elder folk in the story could not have overlooked it, when they found Bianca tameless in England, and Sir Arthur prepared to sacrifice his duty and his future to her absorbing selfishness; namely, sending her back under escort to her uncle in Florence, and paying such a sum for her maintenance as to obviate the one difficulty of his poverty. There should have been some incident introduced making this plan impracticable, as otherwise the story could not, in real life, have run its present course. The dialogue is very natural and easy, and the setting effective. Altogether, a step in advance.

The Red Route is the somewhat enigmatic title of a story of Fenianism in Ireland about 1867. There is no attempt to make political capital for either side in the quarrel, but merely to draw a picture of what might readily have happened, given the reality of the characters. The scene is for the most part in or near Galway, which is called "Galport" in the story, for no visible reason, seeing that the Claddagh and the Queen's College are named explicitly, making any other localisation impossible. The best part of the book is the portrait of the hero, Finn O'Brien, a very cleverly drawn sketch of a type of Irishman not rarely found, literary, but not scholarly; rhetorical, and even eloquent, but not logical; ardently patriotic, without the rudiments of political knowledge; habitually inaccurate and exaggerated in statement, with no direct resolve to tell lies, but with quite as little anxiety to speak the unadorned truth; and, above all, as persistently theatrical and posturing as any Frenchman. The portrait is drawn with no unkindness, and the author himself clearly likes his hero, as well as tries to make his readers like him, all through his career as college student, Fenian agitator, and member of Parliament, till the sudden and unexpected close. The story is a stirring one, and the characters varied; and though it would be

hardly true to say that they would have acted in real life as they are depicted, the incidents move all the more easily from the licence taken, and make the book more dramatic and readable.

Antinous is a translation of a historical novel which has been very well received in Germany, where it has already passed through four editions—high success for a book of its particular class. It is designed by the author, who is Professor of Theology at Heidelberg, to be mainly a study of religious life at Rome in the second century, and to account for the suicide of Antinous by the failure of all the systems presented to him (including Christianity) to satisfy his intellectual and devotional cravings. We are entitled, therefore, to look for two things—a graphic picture of the competing beliefs of the time, and a psychological portrait of Antinous himself; but we get neither one nor the other. And a yet graver fault must be charged against the book—that it is incurably dull. Nothing of the genius of *Callista* or of *Hyppatia*, nothing even of the brilliant talent of the *Last Days of Pompeii* or of *Fabiola*, marks it; nor does it come up to the level of Prof. Ebers' ancient stories, *Uarda* and its companions. It is a painstaking study in archaeology, and stands alone of its kind in one respect—that it gives some account of the seamy side of Christianity in the early ages, instead of painting it as attaining its full ideal. But I do not know the authority that can be cited for alleging that a slave in A.D. 122 could be a Christian priest, and that, too, when his owner was also Christian. Freedmen were eligible, no doubt; but the difficulties in the way of ordaining slaves were far too serious to have been disregarded. Even under the comparatively mild serfdom of the early Middle Ages the problem proved too tough. Prof. Hausrath has a grudge against Hadrian, the only character he has tried to individualise plainly, and puts the worse and weaker parts of his disposition and acts persistently before the reader, while Antinous is a mere lay-figure with no definite personality. Hermas, the author of one of the earliest Christian books extant, is one of the characters, and is better imagined; while, as nothing whatever is recorded as to his history, it is permissible to make him a martyr. His alleged brother, Pope Pius I., occupies a very small place in the story, and his introduction involves an anachronism of twenty years. No adequate explanation is given of the singular and rapid popularity of the Antinous cult when instituted by Hadrian, under conditions which seem as if they must have insured its contemptuous rejection everywhere; and thus Prof. Hausrath fails in yet another direction. The translation is a curious one. In the main it is tolerable enough, though altogether lacking in the quality of style; but every here and there there is a mistranslation of the German, which appears to be due rather to ignorance of the English idiom than of the German, and thus suggests that the version has been made by a German with a considerable, but inaccurate, knowledge of English. Thus we have the word "community" put where "communion" is intended; "cavaliers" and "soldiers" stand instead of "knights" to represent the Roman *equites*;

"turn round" is used for "recant" or "abjure"; "take oath" for "conspire," "tender" for "weak," "agreement" for "approval" or "applause"; and in one place "missals" is put for "missiles," but that may be a mere misprint, for there are many of them in the volume.

A Desolate Shore would be more correctly described as a story of boys than as a story for boys, since, despite its unaffected style and kindly spirit, there is too little incident in it to please boy-readers, though their sisters may probably welcome it. The moral—that of forgiveness of injuries—is not one that appeals readily to the boy mind (nor, indeed, does the author deceive herself on that head), and the slowness of texture is a further obstacle to popularity with the special class addressed. But in its own way the little book has merit, and it gives a good notion of the bleak Lincolnshire coast near Boston.

RICHARD F. LITLEDAL.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Dictionary of Miracles, Imitative, Realistic, and Dogmatic. By E. Cobham Brewer. (Chatto & Windus.) Dr. Brewer is well known as one of the most laborious, if not exactly one of the most judicious, of compilers, and the present Dictionary will fully maintain his reputation in both respects. The volume consists of 550 pages of small type, exclusive of what the author, with characteristic oddity of expression, calls "An Alphabetical Index by Double Entry"; and each page contains on an average about half-a-dozen stories from saintly legend, most of which seem to be really taken at first hand from the *Acta Sanctorum* and other standard authorities. Dr. Brewer himself, with delightfully unconscious humour, says that "the reading required has been Gargantuan!" The author is not very lucid in his explanation of the object for which the book was written; but it appears that he has a theory that the miraculous legends of the Middle Ages had a threefold origin, one class having been invented in imitation of incidents of Biblical and classical story, another class having been suggested by a literalising interpretation of Scripture texts, and a third class having been intended to prove the truth of Church doctrines. In accordance with this view, he arranges his material under three alphabetical series of headings. The catchwords in Part I. refer to Scriptural and pagan miracles which have been imitated in mediæval story; those in Part II. to the passages of Scripture which have received legendary comment, and those in Part III. to the dogmas which have been authenticated by alleged miraculous proof. The author has shown great ingenuity in placing his narratives under their appropriate heads, but he seems to have discovered in the course of the work that his system is not quite exhaustive, as he devotes several pages to miracles which he has been unable to classify satisfactorily. As in all Dr. Brewer's books, there is a great deal of matter introduced which has no relation to his professed purpose. Many of the stories he relates are not miraculous at all, and in several cases purely pagan legends have been inserted without any discoverable motive. The most ludicrous piece of irrelevance is the following article, which is mysteriously placed under the head of "Realistic Miracles":—

"TRIADS. ST. PAUL.—'Now abide these three, faith, hope, and charity; but the greatest of these is charity.' (1 Cor. xiii. 13). DANTE.—Dante's regeneration triad is light, grace, and mercy. MATTHEW ARNOLD.—Matthew Arnold's three

regenerating virtues are light, sweetness, and culture."

It would be easy to quote a long string of absurdities of this kind; but, after all, the work really does afford a very instructive and interesting picture of one aspect of mediæval religious thought, and the author's eccentricities have at least the merit of being amusing. Altogether one might find much worse entertainment for an occasional half-hour than is provided in this—we will borrow Dr. Brewer's own epithet—"Gargantuan" book.

Celebrated Englishwomen of the Victorian Era. By W. Davenport Adams. In 2 vols. (White.) This book might without unfairness be described as a condensed edition of the "Eminent Women" series. It is not in strictness so, for besides being limited to native female talent and being written by one man instead of by many women, it exhibits some virile independence of judgment. Nevertheless, it owes a good deal to the series mentioned, especially in the chapters dealing with George Eliot and the Sisters Brontë. Mr. Adams's list of celebrated Englishwomen of the Victorian era is shorter than is necessary for either a representative or a comprehensive selection. It is not easy to see upon what principle the selection is made. But Mr. Adams has done well in excluding living persons, and it cannot be said that any one of his celebrated Englishwomen has not earned her place. Harriet Martineau, Sarah Coleridge, Mary Carpenter, Adelaide Procter, George Eliot, Miss Mitford, Mrs. Somerville, Charlotte and Emily Brontë, and Jane Welsh Carlyle—these names represent very high and varied talent, and grouped in one treatise they say a good deal for the intellectual activity of women in the nineteenth century. But Mary Shelley is as fully entitled to rank with celebrated Englishwomen as Sarah Coleridge, and Mrs. Trollope as Mrs. Carlyle. Mr. Adams's sketches are constructed on a good model, and are interesting and agreeable, if not particularly fresh in fact or original in criticism. A long memoir of the Queen scarcely conveys the idea that the writer has mastered his subject. A biography of the present sovereign must be more than a narrative of domestic life and less than a history of national progress. Quite the best chapter is that which treats of the Brontës. It is rapid, direct, well mapped out, and affords a fair view of the entire career of the gifted family. Naturally Mr. Adams's account owes a good deal to the writings of Mrs. Gaskell, Mr. Reid, and even Miss Robinson. The chapter on Mrs. Carlyle is commendably free from abusive allusions to her husband. It is now time to remember that it was Carlyle himself who gave the public the opportunity to witness the relations in which at one period he stood towards his wife. He was selfish, truly; but, if he had been yet more selfish and less stoical, he must have suppressed her letters. Something might be said on the relative activity of men and women in the Victorian era. Long as is Mr. Adams's list of distinguished women, we fear that the largest chivalry would not admit of our using Mrs. Poyser's famous epigram and saying that "God Almighty made 'em to match the men."

The Aberdeen Printers: Edward Raban to James Nicol, 1620 to 1736. By J. P. Edmond. Parts I., II., and III. (Aberdeen: Edmond & Spark.) Mr. Edmond, himself an Aberdeen printer, is to be congratulated upon the honour he has here conferred upon his predecessors. To compile a bibliography of the early issues of the local press is by no means a common enterprise in this country. To have carried the project out with so much thoroughness of scholarship, and with such excellent apparatus of type, paper, and typographical devices, doubles the amount of our obligation.

The work is, in short, a model which ought to find imitators, though in execution it can hardly be surpassed. Three parts are now published, completing the list of books. A fourth will contain historical sketches of the printers, and will also correct some omissions. We are glad to learn that Mr. Edmond has been encouraged by the number of his subscribers to add to his original scheme the issue of a series of facsimiles, reproducing specimens of the work recorded in this bibliography. The first of these is a photo-lithograph of the rare Hornbook or "Abecedarium," printed by Raban circ. 1622, and now in the possession of the Earl of Crawford. Mr. Edmond has also issued a separate "Handlist of Desiderata," containing the titles of books about which he wants information.

Lord Beaconsfield on the Constitution. Edited, with an anecdotal Preface, by Francis Hitchman. (Field & Tuer.) This is a reprint of two political pamphlets by "Disraeli the Younger," *What is He?* written in 1833, and *A Vindication of the English Constitution* in 1835. We are glad to have them in this shape, for the former at least is very rare; there was no copy even in the British Museum down to 1878. The interest of the book is greatly increased by Mr. Hitchman's preface, in which he discusses several curious points in the life of his hero. Though Sidonia in *Coningsby* was undoubtedly intended to embody many traits of autobiography, yet when dealing with such a man as Disraeli it is impossible to feel sure where fact ended and mystification began. As Mr. Hitchman tells us, Disraeli used to give two different accounts of the place of his birth; while Mr. Hitchman has satisfied himself that a third place is the true one. He mentions the name not only of the "accoucheur who officiated on this occasion," but also of the "officiant who received him into the covenant of Abraham." It only remains for him to write "The True Lord Beaconsfield."

Pelland Revisited. By the Rev. J. G. Wood. With numerous Illustrations, engraved by G. Pearson, from Drawings by Margery May. (Longmans.) Unless we are mistaken, a good part of this book has appeared before, as, indeed, seems half implied in the title. No reproach is meant, for Mr. Wood's gossiping stories about animals are always welcome; and a child's library shelf—their proper destination—is not likely to suffer from the possession of duplicates. The illustrations vary in merit. Nearly all the cats and some of the dogs—notably "Roughie in the Rain," on p. 116—are first-rate; but we cannot admit that the animal on p. 137 is a bull-dog.

Tea and Tea Drinking. By Arthur Reade. (Sampson Low.) Mr. Arthur Reade made a hit by his little book on *Study and Stimulants*, which appealed to a wide audience, and was, moreover, largely compiled from autobiographical letters. The present volume—in some sense its complement—will scarcely prove such a success. The subject was capable of much more interesting treatment. We have often wished to know what Dr. Johnson paid for his tea, and how much one of his cups held. A book on tea omitting any allusion to the outbreak of the American War of Independence, and a chapter on the foes of tea without reference to Cobbett, show that Mr. Reade has left much for his successor.

Some Public Schools: their Cost and Scholarships. By Henry St. Clair Feilden and Malcolm Heard. (Sampson Low.) This is a useful little book. Without wasting space upon vague opinions, it records the expenses at some eighty large schools, verified by the headmaster or one of the staff in every case but one. As the schools are arranged in alphabetical order, it was unnecessary to add an

index; but if an index was to be given, it should certainly have contained cross references. It took us some time to discover Westminster under "London."

Christian Opinion upon Usury, with Special Reference to England. By W. Cunningham. (Macmillan.) This reads like an essay for an academical prize, though the preface implies that it is a voluntary piece of historical research. The author has certainly shown uncommon industry in collecting a number of obscure opinions from the fathers and later divines, which he has illustrated with a few historical facts. As to his practical conclusions, that is another matter. For our own part, we find ourselves unable to see the wood for the trees.

The Prince of Palms. By W. P. Treloar. (Sampson Low.) We have here what it is the fashion to call a "monograph" (sometimes "monogram") upon the cocoa-nut, considered with special reference to the manufacture of mats. The subject is by no means uninteresting to the present writer, who happens to have inherited land on the seaboard of Ceylon. We must do Mr. Treloar the justice of saying that he has done his part with creditable reticence. The illustrations add much to the interest of the book.

Dr. Johnson: his Life, Works, and Table Talk. Centenary Edition. (Fisher Unwin.) This little volume, which has been compiled by Dr. James Macaulay, is a companion to those already issued by the same publishers in commemoration of Luther and Wyclif. For their substance, not less than their outward form, they are cheap at two shillings. If we prefer this latest one to its predecessors, it is because we can never weary of Johnson. Excepting, perhaps, Nelson, no Englishman has so fixed himself in the popular imagination.

Johnson: his Characteristics and Aphorisms. By James Hay. Second Edition. (Alexander Gardner.) We welcome this book too, though we must take leave to doubt the statement in the Preface that "Johnson's works are now almost forgotten." It consists of clxxi. pages of life and comment, and 173 pages of aphorisms, arranged alphabetically according to their subject. There is, further, an Index of xii. pages, repeating the subject-matter of the aphorisms in precisely the same order, without a single cross reference.

The Wordsworth Birthday Book. Edited by Adelaide and Violet Wordsworth. (Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.) Without committing ourselves to a general approval of "Birthday Books," we may say that this one has better justification than most. The gems of Wordsworth allow themselves to be isolated in this fashion, and the selection has been well made.

Story-Land. By Sydney Grey. With Thirteen Illustrations by Robert Barnes. Engraved and Printed by Edmund Evans. (Religious Tract Society.) These stories have the freshness of country life, though not otherwise very striking. The illustrations are pretty in themselves, and have been most beautifully printed in colours.

Joseph Livesey: the Story of his Life, 1794-1884. Edited by James Weston. (Partridge.) Joseph Livesey, it will hardly be forgotten already, was a nonagenarian teetotaler of Preston who died in the beginning of the present month. Here we have written, printed, and bound a Life of him, mainly based upon his own autobiographical papers.

We have received from Messrs. Sonnenschein companion volumes containing extracts from two contemporary fathers of English prose, Thomas Fuller and Jeremy Taylor. To each is prefixed some account of the author and his writings, compiled from standard authorities.

In the case of Jeremy Taylor, the printer—whose work in other respects is to be commended—has omitted to give the marks of quotations. We have called them companion volumes, but they are not exactly twins. The Fuller seems, for several reasons, to be the elder of the two, but it bears no date. The Jeremy Taylor is duly dated in the present year. Though it contains some twenty fewer pages, it forms a stouter volume by the help of thicker paper, and also a taller volume, for the shears of the binder have been less cruel. Altogether, the later format is distinctly the better one.

SOMEWHAT similar in design is a volume of selections from the sermons of a third contemporary divine, Ralph Brownrigg, "late Bishop of Exeter," which has been formed by the Rev. A. A. Toms. (Field & Tuer.) The type and paper are beautiful, but the matter is not very substantial.

MESSRS. GRIFFITH, FARRAN & Co.—for so we must take the liberty of abbreviating the new title of the firm—have sent us four additions to their "Cherry Series of Eighteenpenny Books for Presents and Prizes for Boys and Girls," of which we understand that nearly half a million volumes have been sold since the series was started three years ago. We content ourselves here with recording their titles:—*Parted; a Tale of Clouds and Sunshine*, by N. d'Anvers; *Aunt Mary's Branpie and Sunnyland Stories*, by the author of "St. Olave's"; and *The African Cruiser; a Midshipman's Adventures on the West Coast*, by S. Whitechurch Sadler. Each volume has four or five illustrations.

MR. ANDREW W. TUER has published for one farthing—therein following a famous example—a little pamphlet called *John Bull's Womankind*, which is intended to serve the double object of protecting that title for Max O'Rell's forthcoming book, and of gibbeting a certain would-be robber of the same. We can see no remedy for the wrong of which Mr. Tuer complains except to keep the title *in petto* until the book is actually ready for issue. But we would suggest to his lawyer that equity never suffers itself to be used to assist a fraud.

NOTES AND NEWS.

WE regret to learn from Cairo that the widow and young family of the late Rogers-Bey are left in very straitened circumstances. Mr. Egerton, the Acting Consul General, has made their case known in the *Times of Egypt*, stating that he will himself subscribe £20. His example has been followed by several English and Continental residents in Cairo, the Khedive generously contributing £40.

MR. SWINBURNE has in the press a new volume, which will be entitled *A Midsummer Holiday and other Poems*.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD has prepared an abridgment of his *God and the Bible*, uniform with the popular edition of *Literature and Dogma* which appeared about a year ago.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW's forthcoming books of travel include *From Home to Home*, being an account of two long vacations spent at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, by Mr. Staveley Hill, with numerous woodcuts and photographs; *The Snake-Dance of the Moquis of Arizona*, by Capt. J. G. Bourke, of the U.S. Cavalry, with sixteen chromo-lithographs; and *The Accursed Land; or, First Steps on the Waterway of Edom*, by Lieut. Col. H. E. Colville.

MESSRS. SAMPSON LOW will also publish Mr. H. M. Stanley's new book about the Congo at the beginning of next year.

MR. J. A. SYMONDS'S translations of Mediaeval Latin Students' Songs, entitled *Wine, Women, and Song*, will be published very shortly by Messrs. Chatto & Windus.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK announces an English copyright edition of *Bayard Taylor's Life and Letters*, edited by his widow. The work will be issued in two volumes, and will contain much information concerning the earlier life of Bayard Taylor not hitherto made public. It will be illustrated by two portraits and a facsimile.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. will shortly publish a volume by Mr. John Webb Probyn, entitled *Italy: from the Fall of Napoleon I. in 1815 to the Death of Victor Emmanuel (of Savoy), First King of United Italy, in 1878.*

NOVEL readers of cosmopolitan tastes will shortly have an opportunity of studying the work of a contemporary Indian novelist. The *Bisha Briksha*, by Mr. Chatterjee, a native of Bengal, has been translated into English, and will be published early next month by Mr. T. Fisher Unwin under the title of *The Poison Tree*. Mr. Edwin Arnold, who furnishes an interesting introduction, considers that in Chatterjee Bengal has produced a writer of true genius, and speaks highly of his vivid narrative, his skill in delineating character, and his striking and faithful pictures of Hindu life.

A VOLUME of representative selections from Heine's prose writings will shortly be issued by the Clarendon Press under the title of *Heine's Prosa*. It will be preceded by a Biographical Introduction, and will contain, among a number of larger and shorter extracts, nearly all that is readable in the *Harzreise* and in the *Buch Le Grand*. We understand that the editor, Prof. Buchheim, has been engaged on this work for several years.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will shortly publish *The Memoirs of a Cambridge Chorister*, in two volumes, by Mr. William Glover. The same publishers have in the press two novels, *Love and Mirage*, in two volumes, by Miss Betham-Edwards, which has been running as a serial in *Harper's Weekly*; and *Ralph Raeburn*, in three volumes, by Mr. John Berwick Harwood. A second and cheap edition of *We Two*, by Edna Lyal, will be issued during the coming month by Messrs. Hurst & Blackett in one volume.

A NEW work on Indian Missions is announced from the pen of Rev. James Kennedy, who has during nearly half-a-century represented the London Missionary Society in Northern India, entitled, *Life and Work in Benares and Kumaon, 1839-1877*. Among other interesting matters it will give the author's experiences during the Mutiny. Sir William Muir contributes an introduction, giving his own observations upon Mission work in India.

MR. DAVID BOGUE will publish early in October a volume entitled *Mary Anderson: the Story of her Life and Professional Career*, by J. M. Farrar, illustrated with a new portrait on steel from an original drawing.

ALMOST every Christmas we get an edition of *Robinson Crusoe* with some special feature. This year we are to have from Messrs. Blackie & Son a reprint of the original edition of 1719, with notes explaining obscure words and phrases, and about one hundred pictures by Gordon Browne, whose illustrations to *The Pilgrim's Progress* last year will not be forgotten.

MESSRS. BLACKIE'S other announcements include no less than three stories by Mr. G. A. Henty and two by Mr. G. Manville Fenn, all illustrated in black and tint by Gordon Browne; *The Pirate Island*, by Harry Collingwood; *The Wreck of the Nancy Bell*, by John G. Hutcheson; *Traitor or Patriot?* a Tale of the Ryehouse Plot, by Mary C. Rowsell; *Winnie's Secret*, by Kate

Wood; *Miss Fenwick's Failures*, by Esmé Stuart; *Magna Charta Stories*, being Famous Struggles for Freedom in Former Times, edited by Arthur Gilman; *Brothers in Arms*, by F. Bayford Harrison; *Warner's Chase*, by Annie S. Swan; &c., &c. These will all be illustrated, in colours or in black and tint, after drawings by Gordon Browne, Frank Feller, C. O. Murray, &c.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD & Co. announce a new edition of *The Boy's Own Book*, revised and partly rewritten, with many additions and improvements, including the latest laws of lawn tennis, football, cricket, chess, &c., and a new article on cycling. The book has over six hundred illustrations, and ten vignette titles printed in gold. They will also publish shortly two new volumes in their "Elementary School Series":—*Outlines of the History of Rome* and *The First Book of Poetry*, both by the Rev. B. G. Johns.

MR. J. FITZGERALD MOLLOY'S *Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington* will be dedicated to Miss Ellen Terry.

CAPT. R. F. BURTON, having neither agent nor publisher for his forthcoming "Arabian Nights," requests that all subscribers will send their names and addresses to him personally (Trieste, Austria), when they will be entered in a book kept for the purpose. There will be ten volumes at a guinea a piece, each to be paid for on delivery. Subscribers may count on the first three volumes being printed in March next, and each copy will be numbered and vouchers kept. Capt. Burton pledges himself to furnish copies to all subscribers who address themselves to him, and also undertakes not to issue nor allow the issue of a cheaper edition. One thousand copies will be printed; the whole MS. will be ready before going to press in February, and the ten volumes will be issued within eighteen months.

MR. ELLIOT STOCK has nearly ready for publication the third volume of the *Gentleman's Magazine Library*, containing the section on popular superstitions and traditions.

THE October number of the *Army and Navy Magazine* will contain an article by Mr. Charles Marvin on "Russia's New Route to Central Asia," describing the discovery and opening up of the road from the Mertvi Kultuk Bay to Kungrad and the Oxus, which has superseded the well-known Orenburg route. The effect of this discovery is to revive the importance of the Turkestan base of operations, which had been eclipsed by the growth of the Transcaspian province administered from Tiflis.

THE October number of the *Antiquarian Magazine* will contain a hitherto unpublished *jeu d'esprit* written by Sir Joshua Reynolds to illustrate his remark that "Dr. Johnson considered Garrick as his property, and would never suffer anyone to praise or abuse him but himself."

AT the annual meeting of the Library Association, to be held at Trinity College, Dublin, on Tuesday next and three following days, the chair will be taken by Dr. J. K. Ingram, Librarian of Trinity College, who will deliver the opening address. The papers to be read include "Early Notices of Gutenberg," by Mr. Geo. Bullen; "The Public Library of Armagh," by Dr. Reeves; "Impressions of Twelve Years' Cataloguing in a Great Library," by Mr. H. Dix Hutton; "The Library at Althorp," by Lord Charles Bruce; "The Use of Photography in Libraries," by Dr. Richard Garnett; "Twenty Years' Recollections of Panizzi," by Mr. Henry Stevens; "The Study of Bibliography," by Mr. H. R. Tedder; "The Less Pleasant Duties of a Librarian," by Mr. J. D. Mullins; "Thirty Years of the Libraries Acts,"

by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas; "The Libraries of South Australia," by Mr. C. W. Holgate; and "Printing in Ireland," by Mr. Henry Bradshaw. The plans for the new Irish national library will be shown and explained by the architect, Mr. Deane, and visits will be paid to libraries and other institutions.

THE Carlyle Society, of which Dr. Eugene Oswald is president, will hold its first meeting after the summer holidays on Thursday next, October 2, at 8 p.m., at Anderton's Hotel.

PROF. TYNDALL will deliver the inaugural address at the forthcoming session of the Birkbeck Institute.

THE Catalogue just published by Mr. Quaritch in four sections—which bears the general intimation of "English Literature," although books in other languages than English treating of the British Islands are also comprised in it—is one of remarkable richness and extent. There are four hundred and fifty odd pages swarming with literary jewels, from the early part in which the Caxton and St. Albans volumes are described to the collection of books on Ireland (formerly in the library of Sir Robert Peel) with which the catalogue ends. The Shakspeare chapter is perhaps that of the greatest general interest. Among the MSS. is the valuable collection of Hardwicke Papers, which, we regret to learn, will not remain in this country, being about to pass to the other side of the Atlantic.

SEVERAL changes are taking place in the occupation of the historical chairs in the German universities. Prof. Maurenbrecher has been called from Bonn to Leipzig. The post vacated by him at Bonn has been accepted by Prof. Alfred Dove, of Breslau, the son of the late meteorologist of Berlin, and brother of Richard Dove, the Professor of Ecclesiastical law at Göttingen. Prof. A. Dove is known to a wide circle of readers as the first editor of the extinct *Im neuen Reich*, the journal founded by Gustav Freitag. He is the author of the German history from 1740, in the Giesebrecht continuation of the "Heeren-Uckert" series of *Histories of the European States*. Only one part of Dove's work has appeared as yet. Prof. Dietrich Schäfer, of Jena, takes Dove's place at Breslau. He has chiefly devoted himself to historical researches connected with the Hanseatic League.

MR. ROBERT BUCHANAN has been giving the *New York Tribune* the benefit of his opinions on criticism, poetry, the drama, authors, actors, and managers; but we fear it must be said that his chief subject has been himself. He thinks some of his popular poems are read wherever the English language is spoken, but personally he attaches more value to works like the *Book of Oran*, which are *caviare* to the general. His *New Abelard* was attacked by some English newspapers for its trenchant treatment of religious subjects, but it was quite orthodox enough for his friend the Archbishop of Canterbury. His 'fleshy' pamphlet was a mere squib, written in hot haste. Rossetti was a great and good man, and Mr. Theodore Watts, as a man, is charming. Mr. Augustus Harris, the manager, is one of the cleverest men Mr. Buchanan knows; and, next to Mr. Joseph Jefferson, Mr. Edwin Booth is the greatest of American actors. Mr. Buchanan's object in visiting America is said to be purely practical, being an effort to complete an artistic and financial scheme which is already afloat in London.

A CORRESPONDENT of repute in the educational world writes:—

"Do persuade the Germans to give up the notion that our best book for beginners is the *Vicar of Wakefield*. It is not even the best English. Recommend them to begin with Miss Martineau's *Peas*

on the *Fiord*, and *Billow and the Rock*, then Mrs. Gaskell's *Cranford*, then *Misunderstood*, and then Green's *History of the English People*. Even Miss Austen is not perfect modern English. Of eighteenth-century writers, I think Bolingbroke the best for clear graceful language."

Correction.—In Capt. Burton's review of *The Book of Sindibad* in the ACADEMY of last week, p. 175, col. 3, l. 35, for "Greeks" read "Guebres."

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MESSRS. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co.'s announcements for the ensuing season include, under the title of *Raphael and the Villa Farnesina*, an account by M. Charles Bigot, so well-known in both France and England as an art critic, of Raphael's decorations of the famous villa, illustrative of the stories of Psyche and of Galatea, with fifteen etchings. The edition consists of one hundred and fifty copies only, all of which are numbered and signed. They have also a portfolio of large plates, comprising numerous studies in *Art Anatomy*, by Dr. William Rimmer. It contains nearly nine hundred drawings, illustrating in the fullest manner the ethnological, bony, anatomical, and artistic construction, movement (both simple and composite), and purposes of the human form, of both sexes and all ages, as well as the expression of the passions, with full explanatory text on the same page with the drawings.

Among the results of recent travels they will publish Mr. D. Pidgeon's *Old World Questions and New World Answers*, in which he narrates his observations on the emigration question as far as it relates to America; from Mr. FitzRoy Cole we have an account of *The Peruvians at Home*; from Mr. Boddy the story of a visit to *Kairuan, the Holy*; and from the author of *The Fan Kwae at Canton*, some more *Bits of Old China*.

The two forthcoming volumes in the "International Scientific Series" are Mr. Romanes' work on *Jelly Fish, Star Fish, and Sea Urchins*, being a research on primitive nervous systems; and a translation of De Candolle's *Origin of Cultivated Plants*; besides which Prof. J. P. Cooke contributes an entirely revised edition of his *New Chemistry*.

The new volumes of poetry to be issued by the same firm include the third volume of a collected edition of Mr. Aubrey De Vere's poetical works; a book of sonnets, *Vagabunduli Libellus*, by Mr. John Addington Symonds; a handsome edition of Sir Kingston James's translation of Tasso's *Jerusalem Delivered*; Mr. J. W. Gilbert Smith's *Log o' the Norseman*; Mr. J. C. Heywood's dramatic poem *Herodias*, which has already been cordially received in America; and a new birthday book, compiled from the writings of Mr. Lewis Morris.

They will also add to their series of "Standard Novels" in one volume new editions of Dr. Macdonald's *Donal Grant*, and of *My Ducats and My Daughter*.

Among Messrs. Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co.'s miscellaneous list of forthcoming books are a volume of *Biographical Lectures*, by the late George Dawson; Dr. Samuel Cox's *Exposition and Study of the Character of Balaam*; the third volume of Rosmini's *Origin of Ideas*, and a volume on *Psychology* by the same author; Dr. Lubbock's translation of Jaccard's treatise *On the Curability and Treatment of Pulmonary Phthisis*; a handy book of *Helps to Health*, by Mr. H. C. Burdett; *Shakespeare and Montaigne*, an endeavour to explain the tendency of "Hamlet" from allusions in contemporary works, by Mr. Jacob Feis; a treatise on the nature, purpose, and material of speech, entitled *Thought Symbolism and Grammatical Illusions*, by Mr.

Hutchinson; and an account of *Higher Education in Germany and England*, by Mr. Charles Bird. For their "Military Handbooks," Col. C. B. Brackenbury is preparing a volume on *Field Works: their Technical Construction and Tactical Application*; and Lieut. Col. Chenevix Trench one on *Cavalry in Modern War*.

In "The Pulpit Commentary," the forthcoming volumes are, for the Old Testament Series: 1 *Chronicles*, by Prof. P. C. Barker, and the second volume of *Jeremiah*, including *Lamentations*, by the Rev. T. K. Cheyne; for the New Testament Series, 2 *Corinthians* and *Galatians* by Archdeacon Farrar and Prebendary Huxtable, and *Ephesians, Philippians* and *Colossians*, by Prof. W. G. Blackie, and the Revs. B. C. Caffin and G. G. Findlay.

The "Parchment Library" will be increased by the addition of a volume of *English Sacred Lyrics*, as a companion to that of *English Lyrics* issued last year. We are also promised an edition of *The Gospel according to Matthew, Mark, and Luke*, in which the synoptical gospels will be printed in paragraphs, with no distracting divisions of chapters and verses. Mr. Richard Garnett is editing an edition of De Quincey's *Confessions of an Opium Eater*, with some unpublished notes of conversations, and other introductory matter of interest. Mr. Stanley Lane Poole will contribute a volume of *Selections from the Prose Writings of Jonathan Swift*; and Mr. John Owen Glanvil's *Scep sis Scientifica*, which is perhaps one of the rarest products of English philosophical thought in the seventeenth century. This book is comparatively unknown, the greater part of the original impression having been destroyed in the great fire of London; but from its combination of subtle thought and quaintness of style, it has long been a favourite with students of our lesser known literature, such as Hallam, Whewell, Dugald Stewart, &c. The historian of the literature of Europe is profuse in his commendation of the work, of which he could only hear of three copies, and expresses his opinion that "few books are more deserving of being reprinted than the *Scep sis Scientifica* of Glanvil."

The larger Parchment Series to which Mr. W. T. Arnold's edition of Keats belongs, will have an addition in the shape of a new translation by Mr. Kegan Paul of *The Thoughts of Blaise Pascal*.

ORIGINAL VERSE.

ON THE BICENTENARY OF CORNEILLE, CELEBRATED UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF VICTOR HUGO.

SCARCE two hundred years are gone, and the world is past away

As a noise of brawling wind, as a flash of breaking foam,

That beheld the singer born who raised up the dead of Rome;

And a mightier now than he bids him too rise up to-day.

All the dim great age is dust, and its king is tombless clay,

But its loftier laurel green as in living eyes it clomb,

And his memory whom it crowned hath his people's heart for home,

And the shade across it falls of a lordlier-flowering bay.

Stately shapes about the tomb of their mighty maker pace,

Heads of high-plumed Spaniards shine, souls revive of Roman race,

Sound of arms and words of wail through the glowing darkness rise,

Speech of hearts heroic rings forth of lips that know not breath,

And the light of thoughts august fills the pride of kindling eyes,

Whence of yore the spell of song drove the shadow of darkling death.

A. C. SWINBURNE.

MAGAZINES AND REVIEWS.

MR. ALFRED L. HARDY, whose biographical articles in the Czech monthly review, *Slovanský Sborník*, of Prague, on English writers on the Slavs were mentioned in the ACADEMY of February 16, is continuing the series, which thus far comprises accounts of the works of the Ilchester Lecturers, and of Sir John Bowring, Mr. A. A. Paton, Sir J. Gardner Wilkinson, Mr. Walter White, the present Assistant-Secretary and Librarian of the Royal Society, who, in 1857, published a work on his travels in Bohemia, and Mr. W. F. Wingfield, in reference to whose *Tour in Dalmatia*, &c., Mr. Hardy, in the September part of the *Sborník*, enquires into the history of the illustrious Ragusans whose monuments in certain churches in London are described in Stow's "Survey."

THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROTECTION OF LITERARY PROPERTY.

THE following were the principal resolutions adopted by the International Congress for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Property which met recently at Berne. We quote them, as they were adopted, in French:—

"Les auteurs ressortissant à l'un des pays contractants jouiront, dans tous les autres pays de l'Union, pour leurs œuvres manuscrites ou inédites, ou publiées dans un pays de l'Union, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont dans la suite aux nationaux."

"Cette jouissance est subordonnée à l'accomplissement des conditions et formalités prescrites par la législation du pays d'origine, ou lorsqu'il s'agit d'une œuvre manuscrite ou inédite par la législation du pays auquel appartient l'auteur."

"Ces stipulations s'appliquent aux éditeurs d'œuvres littéraires ou artistiques publiées dans un pays de l'Union et dont l'auteur appartient à un pays qui n'en fait pas partie."

"Les auteurs ressortissant à l'un des pays de l'Union jouiront dans tous les pays de l'Union du droit exclusif de traduction sur leurs ouvrages pendant dix années, après la publication, dans l'un des pays de l'Union, de la traduction de leur ouvrage autorisé par eux."

"Sera autorisée la publication d'extraits ou de morceaux entiers d'un ouvrage ayant paru dans un autre pays de l'Union, pourvu que cette publication soit appropriée ou adaptée à l'enseignement et qu'elle ait un caractère scientifique; la publication réciproque de chrestomathies composées de fragments d'ouvrages de divers auteurs."

"Il devra néanmoins toujours être fait mention du nom de l'auteur ou de la source à laquelle sont empruntés les extraits. Sera considérée comme illicite l'insertion de compositions musicales dans les recueils destinés à des écoles de musique."

"Le droit de protection des œuvres musicales entraîne l'interdiction des morceaux dits arrangements de musique, ainsi que d'autres morceaux qui, sans le consentement de l'auteur, sont composés sur des motifs extraits desdites œuvres."

"Un bureau international siégeant à Berne et entretenu aux frais des Etats de l'Union sera chargé de tout ce qui concerne la surveillance et la protection de la propriété littéraire et artistique."

SELECTED FOREIGN BOOKS.

GENERAL LITERATURE.

AUBE, Le Contre-Amiral. A Terre et à Bord: Notes d'un Marin. Deuxième Série. Paris: Berger-Levrault 3 fr.

BERGER, J. Das Schachproblem u. dessen kunstgerechte Darstellung. Leipzig: Veit. 6 M.

BITTER, C. H. Die Reform der Oper durch Gluck u. R. Wagner's Kunstwerk der Zukunft. Braunschweig: Vieweg. 10 M.

BOUYER, A. Veuve et Vierge. Paris: Marpon. 3 fr. 50 c.

ZARNCK, E. Christian Reutor, der Verfasser d. Schelmuffsky, sein Leben u. seine Werke. Leipzig: Hirzel. 8 M.

THEOLOGY.

- BECK, J. T. Erklärung d. Briefes Pauli an die Römer. Hrsg. v. J. Lindenmeyer. 2 Bde. Cap. VII—XVI. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann. 3 M. 40 Pf.
- BLOOM, J. S. Einblicke in die Geschichte der Entstehung der talmudischen Literatur. Wien: Löwy. 1 M. 80 Pf.
- SZIER, J. Priester u. Propheten, ihr Wirken u. gegenwärtiges Verhältniss. 1. Thl. Wien: Löwy. 2 M.

HISTORY.

- BARON, J. Geschichte d. römischen Rechts. 1. Thl. Institutionen u. Civilprozess. Berlin: Simion. 8 M.
- BRENTARI, O. Storia di Bassano e del suo territorio Bassano-Veneto: Pozzato. 15 L.
- MONUMENTA Germaniae historica. Diplomatum regum et imperatorum Germaniae Tomi I. pars 3. Ottonis I. imperatoris diplomata. Hannover: Hahn. 12 M. 60 Pf.
- STEIN, F. v. Geschichte d. russischen Heeres vom Ursprunge desselben bis zur Thronbesteigung des Kaisers Nikolai I. Pawlowitsch. Hannover: Helwing. 15 M.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

- BEUST, F. Untersuchung üb. fossile Hölzer aus Grönland. Basel: Georg. 4 M. 80 Pf.
- CRESPI, M. Trattato dei crittogami e dei microzoi. Milan: tip. Annoni. 3 L.
- JAENSCHE, Th. Anatomie einiger Leguminosenhölzer. Wien: Szelinski. 1 M. 50 Pf.
- LOHBERG, P. Anwendung v. Poisson's Theorie der magnetischen Induktion auf rotirende Eisenkörper. Schmalkalden: Lohberg. 4 M.
- NYMAN, C. F. Acoty ledoneae vasculares et Characeae Europae. Berlin: Friedländer. 2 M. 60 Pf.

PHILOLOGY.

- CATALOGUE of the Collection of Ancient Coins in the Possession of A. N. Meletopoulos [in Greek]. Athens: Beck. 12s. 6d.
- MERGUEIT, H. Lexikon zu den Schriften Cäsars u. seiner Fortsetzer. 1. Lfg. Jena: Fischer. 8 M.
- SCHRIELTZ, C. De Platonis Parmenide. Berlin: Calvary. 1 M. 60 Pf.
- ZEHETMAYR, S. Die Analog vergleichende Etymologie, in Beispielen erläutert. Leipzig: Brockhaus. 2 M.

CORRESPONDENCE.

MRS. MARY FITTON.

London: Sept. 23, 1884.

The Rev. Frederick C. Fitton has favoured me with the subjoined extract from a pedigree of the Fitton family which his father, born in 1779, copied from a MS. by Ormerod, author of the *History of Cheshire*. The entry concerning Mary Fitton, daughter of Sir Edward, stands thus:—

Capt. Lougher, = Mary Fitton, = Capt. Polwhele, 1st. husband. maid of honour, 2nd. husband. had one bastard by W^m E. of Pembroke, and 2 bastards by Sir Richard Leveson, Kt. Sir P. L.'s MSS.

The readers of the ACADEMY may recollect that, in order to the identification of Mrs. Mary Fitton with the dark lady of Shakspeare's Sonnets, it was important to show that she had been previously married (cf. Sonnet 152). Ormerod did not print the particulars which follow after the words "maid of honour," but he gave Mary Fitton's first husband as Capt. Lougher, and her second as Capt. Polwhele. Taking these statements together with the fact that she married Polwhele about the year 1607, and having regard to other known circumstances, it was to be inferred that she had been married before 1598-1600. But, as she was still bearing her maiden name, some corroboration was needed. We now find that Ormerod's authority was "Sir P. L.," that is, Sir Peter Leycester, who carried on his researches in Cheshire sufficiently near to the days of Mary Fitton to be likely to have accurate information concerning that lady. That what he says about Lord Pembroke is accurate we know from other sources. Probably Sir Peter Leycester's MS. is still in existence; and it is just possible that it may enable the investigation to be carried a step farther. This MS. does not appear to be among the Grosvenor MSS. referred to by Ormerod. The Rev. W. A. Harrison has, I know, written to the Duke of Westminster on the matter; but the documents of which he received copies do not mention Mary Fitton.

The information as to the intrigue with Sir Richard Leveson is new, but the fact is quite in accordance with various places in the Sonnets (e.g., 137).

I may add that in Mrs. Fitton's days marriage seems to have been treated somewhat loosely. Thus, on June 24, 1602, Sir Robert Cecil writes to Sir George Carew that, Sir Edward More's son having married a lady regarded as objectionable, Sir Edward is

"desirous by all means possible to remove him from her conversation, to see if it can be possible to make him see his blindness, and be content to further those courses which may be taken to prove the marriage unlawful, whereof they say there be very many just occasions" (*Calendar of Carew MSS.*).

THOMAS TYLER.

KING ARTHUR.

Queen's College, Oxford: Sept. 22, 1884.

I promised to return to some of the points raised by Mr. Palgrave in connection with King Arthur, and Mr. York Powell's interesting letter gives me an excuse for doing so. I understand his view of the relation between the Arthur of history and the Arthur of legend and romance to be the same as mine: old Celtic or pre-Celtic myths came to be attached to the person of Arthur, and these were further developed into pseudo-history or mediaeval romance. But I think we differ as to the original reason of the attachment of these myths to Arthur's person. I find the starting-point in the flight of the hero's wife with his nephew, and the subsequent death of the hero in battle with the nephew, incidents which I believe to be common to them both. At any rate, apart from Nennius, of whom more presently, this is the sum and substance of the Arthurian legend as we have it in its oldest known form.

A portion of the "*Annales Cambriae*," incorporated in the Harleian MS. of Nennius of the beginning of the eleventh century, has under the year 537: "Gueith Camlann [battle of Camlann] in qua Arthur et Medraut corruerunt." This is the earliest allusion to the legendary Camlann and Medraut or Modred, since the work in which it occurs seems to have been composed shortly after 954, the last date found in it. Moreover, it concludes with a genealogy of Owain, the son of Howel Dda (who died in 950), and his mother Elen. It is from this genealogy, by the way, that the descent of Cunedda from Aeternus, Paternus and Tacitus, referred to by Mr. Palgrave, has been derived; and how little historical weight can be assigned to it is shown by the fact that the descent is further carried back to Amalech, son of Anna, "the cousin of the Virgin Mary," while the pedigree of Elen is traced to Arthur, Vortipor, Maximus, and Constantine the Great! All the descent can prove is that Aeternus, Paternus, and Tacitus were connected by tradition with Gwynedd before the arrival there of Cunedda and his men.

It is probable that the Arthurian legend was fully formed by the middle of the tenth century. M. A. de la Borderie has discovered a passage in the life of S. Gouézou, or Goznowius, written in the beginning of the eleventh century, where an outline of British "history" is quoted from a lost *Historia Britannica*, which agrees with the groundwork of Geoffrey of Monmouth's account. Arthur's victories are referred to not only in Britain, but also in Gaul, so that his amalgamation with Maximus must already have taken place. Mention is also made of the return of the Saxons to Britain after the hero's death.

When, however, the notices of Arthur in Nennius was written (in 822 as La Borderie has shown) Arthur and Maximus were still distinct.

But he had already become a figure of legend, and, as it seems to me, had already passed into a solar hero. Like other solar heroes he was the victor of twelve great battles. The varying localities in which the battle-fields have been discovered prove better than anything else their unhistorical character in the form in which they have come down to us. As a matter of fact, only two of them can be identified with any certainty. The seventh was fought in "Coit Celidon," the great Caledonian forest, north of Dunkeld and Loch Lomond, the ninth at "Urbs Legionum," that is, either Chester or Caerlleon. Now, if Chester is meant, as is most probable, the battle did not take place until 613, more than half a century after the age to which the historical Arthur must be assigned; if Caerlleon on the Usk is meant, a still later date must be given to it. In the Caledonian forest the enemies of the Britons would not have been Saxons at all, but Caledonians; and there is no evidence that the Britons had either the power or the inclination to carry an aggressive warfare into that trackless region after the time of Severus. In any case a British chieftain of the sixth century was not likely to be fighting both in the Caledonian forest and at Chester or Caerlleon, and his enemies in neither place would have been Saxons.

Caerlleon is the name which Mr. Palgrave, by a slip of the pen, has turned into a personal name "Karl." William of Malmesbury had already committed the same mistake and transformed Caerlleon into the name of an inhabitant of Glastonbury ("Karlus") with whom Arthur was staying when the three giants of Brent-knoll were slain by "Ider." Ider, however, is the name he assigns to the son of "Nuth;" and, as Lady Guest points out in a note to the story of Geraint in the *Mabinogion* (II., p. 154), Ider, son of Nuth, is evidently the same as Edeyrn, the son of Nudd, of the *Mabinogion*. The story is given by the Poet-Laureate in "Enid." Edeyrn's brother was Owain, and Nudd has been proved by Prof. Rhys to have been an old British water-deity. In Geoffrey of Monmouth Nudd becomes Lot, the initial *n* passing into *l*, as in the name of Lydney; and Lot is associated, like Lud, with London, while his two sons are termed Walgan or Gawain, and Modred. Here, therefore, Modred takes the place of Edeyrn as the son of a water-god. It may be observed that the name of the river Marne, the Gaulish Matrona, would correspond to a Welsh Modron (Rhys: *Celtic Britain*, p. 298).

The story of Ider in William of Malmesbury has accordingly been violently transferred from Caerlleon to Glastonbury by changing the name of the British town into that of a man. It can, therefore, have no connexion with the legend in the Life of St. Gildas, which is unknown to William, and must be either earlier or later than the time when he was collecting the Glastonbury legends. It cannot, however, be later, as it represents the Arthurian legend in a very undeveloped form. Arthur has not yet been confounded with Maximus, and appears as the petty local tyrant he is represented as being in the Lives of St. Cadoc and St. Paternus. The tradition of his tyranny, which gave him the title of Uther, subsequently metamorphosed into the name of his father, does not seem to have outlived the era of Nennius. Moreover, when the legend of St. Gildas was formed Modred had not yet been foisted into the Arthurian story. The legend, therefore, must be older than the middle of the tenth century.

I am no believer in the Northern Arthur, at least as an historical personage. His existence rests ultimately upon the supposed evidence of the old Welsh poems. We have

no proof that these, as we have them, are older than the twelfth century, to which their language belongs; and, though I willingly admit that some portions of them are probably earlier, there are no means of discovering what these precise portions are or what their age really is. Furthermore, Prof. Rhys tells me that the translations proposed for them are necessarily tentative. At present, therefore, their evidence must, I think, be discounted. Subjective impressions are, of course, always disputable; but the allusions they contain to Arthur strike me as belonging to a period when Arthur had become the national hero of the Cymry, so that his name would naturally be interpolated into poems which recounted the struggles of the Britons against their barbarian foes.

A. H. SAYCE.

London: Sept. 23, 1884.

It is gratifying to me to find that Mr. York Powell has arrived at substantially the same conclusion as myself respecting the Arthurian problem, the main difference between us being that, in his opinion, the original name of the legendary, as contra-distinguished from the historical Arthur, was Gwynn. Will Prof. Rhys say if Mr. Campbell's equation of *Fionn* and *Oisín* with *Gwion* and *Tal-iesin*, to which Mr. York Powell now gives his sanction, is philologically defensible?

Prof. Rhys's reference to Art Mac Conn is full of fascinating suggestions. Unfortunately, it is Conla who goes to fairy-land, not Art. If the latter's name has really anything to do with Arthur, the hypothesis of Latin origin is effectually disposed of. The Conla Ruadh legend is interesting as being the oldest form of a widely spread and essentially Celtic *Mitrcben*, modern variants of which may be found in Campbell and elsewhere.

ALFRED NUTT.

"IRELAND IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY."

Tralee: Sept. 17, 1884.

Prof. Gardiner will, I hope, pardon me for saying that he is mistaken in supposing that I said he charged me with partiality in making my selection from the 1641-54 depositions. What he did say in his review was that if a selection from such documents is made, "everything depends on the spirit in which it is made"; and that, "not only is it impossible to give an opinion on this point without a prolonged examination of the MSS., but Miss Hickson does not herself give any clue to the system which she has adopted." Here certainly is no charge of partiality, but as certainly an expression of doubt that partiality may exist, especially as I had omitted something necessary to help to dispel that doubt. Now, the fact was, I gave no clue to the system on which I made my selections, because I thought they, with the notes attached, spoke for themselves. Had I published a selection from the trustworthy depositions only, it might have been fairly objected that I was partial; but when I published, side by side with the trustworthy depositions, specimens of the untrustworthy ones, calling attention in my notes to their defects, and even suggesting a correction of them by means of Catholic narratives of the massacres, it seemed to me that readers could see for themselves the "spirit in which the selection was made," and needed no clue or explanation to ascertain that it was an impartial one. However, I have now supplied the omitted clue, and made, I hope, what was plain doubly plain to my readers. I am happy to say that Irish reviewers, writing in first-class Irish newspapers, Conservative or Liberal, the organs of educated and enlightened opinion, all agreed to commend my book for its "admirable impartiality." This was all I asked

for, caring little or nothing for literary credit or money gains, and thinking about them, as well as about reviews in general, exactly as Miss Martineau thought. I cannot see any "excessive difficulty" in making such a selection from a MS. collection as will give a fair idea of the whole. No doubt the task is no easy one; but, with due care, honest impartiality and patience, it can be accomplished, as is shown by many of the reports drawn up for the Historical MSS. Commissioners containing selections from certain collections in private hands and in public institutions.

Prof. Gardiner's suggestion that the "writers of some very violent attacks on the value of the depositions would do well to follow up their blow by genuine work" is well meant; but it seems to me that such writers are the very last persons in the world likely to do "genuine work." Violent random blows are much more in their way, and these up to the present, so far as the depositions are concerned, have chiefly recoiled on themselves. Indeed, to my certain knowledge, some of the most violent assailants of the depositions of 1641-7 are utterly unable to read a line of them. Other assailants of the same, no doubt, could decipher them and understand them if they would; but, as the old proverb has it, "there are none so blind as those that don't wish to see." Invincible prejudices, no less than invincible ignorance, and a lack of courage to go against the *aura popularis* in Ireland and ecclesiastical fashions in England, have been all instrumental in the suppression of those depositions, and the still more valuable High Court records—all State papers of the highest importance. Sir Thomas D. Hardy's desire that the former should be calendared shows that they are such. He was not aware of the existence of the latter.

I cannot agree with Prof. Gardiner that a "minute investigation of the depositions revealing contradictions" would prove the case of their assailants. There are many hundred, probably more than a thousand, depositions; and if even in a score of these "contradictions" were revealed, surely that would be no reason for discrediting the whole. I have shown at page 202 of my first volume that the deposition of two gentlemen named Redfern, relating the number of those who perished at Coleraine, is contradicted by the MS. Journal of a clergyman who was an inhabitant of that town during the siege. But logic and common sense forbid our discarding all the other depositions because the Redferns' was in part contradicted. The question seems really to be, are we to read those Cromwellian documents as other State papers are read by intelligent and reasonable people, or in quite an exceptional fashion, as sentiment or fashion or violent prejudice prescribes?

MARY HICKSON.

"TOTEM."

Combe Vicarage, Woodstock: Sept. 20, 1884.

In *The Canadian Journal* (Toronto), New Series, No. 14 (March, 1858), there is a paper, read before the Canadian Institute in December, 1857, on "Legends and Traditions of the Odahwah Indians," by Francis Assikinack, "a warrior of the Odahwahs." In a footnote it is stated that he "is a full-blood Indian, and a son of one of the chiefs of the Odahwahs—or Ottawas, as they are more generally designated—now settled on the Manitoulin Island in Lake Huron," that "in 1840 he was sent, at the age of sixteen, to Upper Canada College by the then Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs," and that he "now [1858] fills the office of Interpreter in the Indian Department at Cobourg [on Lake Ontario]." It must have been his father that was the "chief interpreter" of Mrs. Jameson's party at Manitoulin Island.

She speaks of him as one of "the Ottawa chiefs" of that island, and as "a very remarkable man." "This man," she adds, "who understands English well, is the most celebrated orator of his nation. They relate, with pride, that on one occasion he began a speech at sunrise, and that it lasted, without intermission, till sunset." She says that the name (which she writes "As-si-ke-nack") means "Black-bird." See pp. 276, 278, and 288, of *Sketches in Canada*, &c., by A. Jameson (Longmans, 1852), a reprint of portions of *Winter Studies and Summer Rambles in Canada* (3 vols., 1838). In the paper mentioned is the following:—

"The reader will bear in mind that the simple statements which I am about to lay before him are not taken from information obtained by reading, but entirely from what I have learned casually from the Indians themselves in my younger days" (p. 117).

"The inhabitants were divided into tribes, and a tribe was again sub-divided into sections, or families, according to their *ododams*, that is, their devices, signs, or what may be called, according to the usage of civilised communities, 'coats of arms.' The members of a particular family kept themselves distinct, at least nominally, from the other members of the tribe; and, in their large villages, all people claiming to belong to the same *ododam*, or sign, were required to dwell in that section of the village set apart for them specially, which, from the mention of gates, we may suppose was enclosed by pickets or some sort of fence. At the principal entrance into this enclosure there was the figure of an animal, or some other sign, set up on the top of one of the posts. By means of this sign everybody might know to what particular family the inhabitants of that quarter claimed to belong. For instance, those whose *ododam* was the bear would set up the figure of that animal at their principal gate. Some of the families were called after their *ododam*. For example, those who had the gull for their *ododam* were called the Gull family, or, simply, the Gulls; they would, of course, put up the figure of that bird at their gate. Others did not adopt this custom; for instance, the family who set up the bear were called the Big Feet. Many of the village gates must have been adorned with very curious carvings, in consequence of parts only of different animals being frequently joined together to make up the ensigns armorial of a family; for instance, the *ododam* of one particular section consisted of the wing of a small hawk and the fins of a sturgeon" (pp. 119-120).

In Nos. 16 and 18 (July and November, 1858) of the same periodical, there are two more papers by the same writer—the one is on "Social and Warlike Customs of the Odahwahs," the other is on "The Odahwah Language."

A concise chapter on "The Totem," which is based on the authorities here referred to, may be found in my *Western Woods and Waters* (Longmans, 1864). J. HOSKYNs ABRAHAM.

"E PUR SI MUOVE."

London: Sept. 22, 1884.

The inventor of the assumed exclamation, of Galilei, "E pur si muove," is not known. According to Prof. Heis it first appeared in the *Dictionnaire Historique*, published at Caen in 1789 (Heis, *Das Unhistorische des dem Galilei in den Mund gelegten "E pur si muove,"* Munich, 1868). Prof. Grisar, however, thinks that he has succeeded in tracing it back as far as 1774, the year when the *Lehrbuch der philosophischen Geschichte* was published at Würzburg:—"Galileo was not in earnest nor steadfast with his recantation," says the writer. "He rose when it occurred to him that he had sworn falsely; he cast his eyes down and stamped with his foot, exclaiming: 'E pur si muove'" (Grisar, *Der Galileische Process*, &c., Innsbruck, 1878).

As none of his contemporaries makes mention of this exclamation, and as it is not

likely that, under the circumstances under which Galilei appeared before his judges, he could have had the audacity or even the energy to renounce his confession by so bold a revocation, it cannot be taken as a historical fact.

"E pure gira la terra" is decidedly more to the point, but perhaps does not sound so well as the common version of this famous "winged word."

C. STUHLMANN.

[Mr. H. Krebs, librarian of the Taylor Institution, Oxford, writes to the same effect, quoting Reusch, *Der Process Galilei's* (Bonn, 1879) and also K. von Gebler's book on Galilei (Stuttgart, 1876). Mr. L. C. Casartelli, of St. Bede's College, Manchester, adds that Prof. Heis took up the question again, in 1877, in the *Annales* of the Scientific Society of Brussels (tome 1, 2^e partie, p. 203), with the like result.]

MISS BRADDON'S "ISHMAEL."

Leipzig: Sept. 18, 1884.

No notice having been taken of an erroneous historical statement contained in the above-named powerful novel (a just and appreciative review of which appeared in the *ACADEMY* of September 6) by any of the English journals to which I have access, perhaps you will permit me to rectify it. The author, in one of the early chapters of her work, speaks of Louis Napoleon as having arrived at Paris in September, 1848, by way of Boulogne. This is an error. I happened to leave England by the same boat which carried the future Caesar and his fortunes to the Continent, and that boat sailed on September 22 of the said year from Dover to Ostend. I therefore speak from personal experience, though, to my regret, I only heard of the fact of Prince Louis Napoleon's being on board with us on our arrival at Ostend, whence he proceeded at once by way of Brussels to Paris.

DAVID ASHER.

APPOINTMENTS FOR NEXT WEEK.

THURSDAY, Oct. 2, 8 p.m. Carlyle Society.

SCIENCE.

A Treatise on Ore Deposits. By J. Arthur Phillips. (Macmillan.)

It is obviously desirable that all who are interested in metal-mining should strive to acquire an exact knowledge of the conditions under which metalliferous minerals occur in nature. Yet the acquisition of such knowledge has hitherto been far from easy, inasmuch as the technical literature of this country has not possessed any original treatise of modern date devoted to the systematic discussion of the subject. It is true that we can point to numerous memoirs scattered through our scientific journals—notably to the writings of the late Mr. Jory Henwood; but these, in most cases, deal with the mineral products of particular districts rather than with the discussion of the subject on general grounds. In the study of ore-deposits, as in so many other scientific paths, Germany has hitherto taken the lead; and, indeed, the only comprehensive work in English that we can recall at the moment is a translation of a German treatise, published in New York some fourteen years ago. We allude to Mr. Prime's version of a well-known text-book, from the pen of the late Bernhard von Cotta, for so many years professor of geology in the Mining Academy of Freiberg in Saxony. It

is this American translation that most English students of mining are still in the habit of using. But, though we welcome knowledge from whatever quarter it may chance to come, it is surely a reproach to English science that our students should be forced to feed on exotic products, especially when these have grown somewhat stale; and we are, therefore, grateful to Mr. J. A. Phillips for the pains he has just taken to wipe away our reproach.

The task which Mr. Phillips had to face was one of considerable difficulty. No one can hope to handle such a subject with any approach to success unless he can command a profound acquaintance with chemical geology, coupled with wide experience as a mining engineer. It is not a work to be undertaken by the chemical professor in his laboratory, nor by the geologist in the field; still less by the man absorbed in mining pursuits, however well he may be trained. But the subject of ore-deposits needs for its due discussion a combination of the attainments possessed by each of these specialists. Fortunately Mr. Phillips not only fulfils the needful requirements, but fulfils them perhaps more satisfactorily than any other scientific man in this country could hope to do. Indeed, the work he has just published gives us the matured experience of a life devoted professionally to mining and metallurgy in various parts of the world, yet saturated with an ardent love of original research in the broad field of chemico-geological enquiry.

Mr. Phillips has broken up his volume into two parts. In the first, he points out the different kinds of natural repositories in which metalliferous minerals occur, explaining the nature of these deposits, and discussing their probable origin. In the second part, he descends from the general to the particular, and describes in detail the occurrence of minerals in the principal mining regions of the world. In dealing with so wide a subject it is, of course, necessary to make a selection of localities; and the author has exercised much judgment in choosing those in which the deposits either offer instructive phenomena to the student or demand notice by reason of their economic importance.

As the eye of the geologist wanders up and down the pages of Mr. Phillips's book, it will inevitably be arrested by that section which bears the heading "Genesis of Mineral Veins." This subject—one of the most perplexing, yet one of the most fascinating in the whole range of chemico-geological speculation—is treated by the author with such fulness of knowledge that his conclusions deserve attentive consideration. After a brief sketch of the history of opinion on this vexed question, Mr. Phillips discusses the several hypotheses which have at various times been advanced in explanation of vein-formation, and declares—with some reservation—in favour of the view of "lateral secretion." There can be no question that this theory has received immense support within the last decade by the patient researches of Prof. Fridolin Sandberger, of Würzburg. These researches have demonstrated the almost universal presence of the common heavy metals in rocks belonging to every geological period. Copper and tin, lead and zinc, cobalt and nickel, not to mention the less important metals, have been detected in micas and in other silicates occurring as

component minerals of the commonest rocks. A piece of slate, for example, may contain these metals, though of course disseminated throughout its mass in very minute quantity. This ubiquity of the heavy metals in the crust of the earth reminds us of Forchhammer's researches, which proved the presence of so large a number of metals in sea-water. Has the ocean obtained these metals by solution from the rocks of its bed? or have the sedimentary rocks derived them from the water in which they were originally deposited? Anyhow it is clear that the "country rocks" traversed by mineral veins contain, in most cases, all the necessary constituents for the formation of metal-bearing lodes. But, for all that, it is by no means clear how the metallic minerals have managed to get free from the mother-rock and take their place in the metalliferous deposits. Is there any molecular movement of the mineral matter? and, if so, what determines the movement in one direction rather than in another? or are the minerals simply washed out of the rock and transported in solution from the matrix to local centres of concentration? The whole subject bristles with difficulties; but, if we understand Mr. Phillips aright, he inclines to the view that the mineral substances have been removed from the surrounding rocks in a state of solution—aided, probably, at great depths by a high temperature—and that these heated solutions have in many cases ascended in the fissures of the rock, where, after various chemical changes, they have deposited their burden of mineral matter as precipitates on the walls of the fissures, so as gradually to fill them up, and thus form metalliferous veins.

In order to express the relative importance of different mining districts, Mr. Phillips presents his readers with copious statistics of mineral production in various parts of the world. These figures appear to have been drawn from the most recent and trustworthy sources of information; and, indeed, throughout the work there is evidence of a constant striving after accuracy even in minute details. We are pleased to note that the volume is furnished with an unusually good Index—a point of no slight moment in a treatise where local names and technical words are freely sprinkled over every page.

In closing Mr. Phillips's volume we may congratulate him on having enriched our scientific literature with a contribution of substantial value, which will probably remain for many a day a standard work of reference on its peculiar subject. Nor will its use be limited to English students; for the author's wide knowledge of American ore-deposits will probably render his book equally acceptable on the other side of the Atlantic.

F. W. RUDLER.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE EPINAL GLOSSARY.

London: Sept. 23, 1884.

In his review of the *Palaeographical publications* of the last twenty-five years in the last number of the *ACADEMY*, Mr. J. H. Hessler has made some misleading criticisms on my edition of the *Epinal Glossary* which I cannot leave unanswered. At the same time I shall take advantage of this opportunity to

express my dissent from some of Mr. Hessels' general remarks.

When he takes up three columns only to show that "photography has not been brought to such perfection that original MSS. and careful editors can as yet be discarded," he is surely wasting paper and printing-ink to prove what has never been disputed; but when he says that the photographic reproductions of the Beowulf and Epinal MSS. are respectively "of no use," and "a failure" for "real editorial" and "practical" purposes, this is in direct contradiction to his admission that "portions" of both facsimiles are "as clear as the accompanying printed texts," and "so distinct that the student can have no difficulty in reading them." On this analogy Mr. Hessels would be justified in maintaining that the Beowulf MS. itself is of "no use," because portions of it which were legible fifty years ago are so no longer. Unfortunately I was overruled in my wish to have the Epinal MS. reproduced by the autotype instead of the photolithographic process, so Mr. Hessels is quite correct in saying that I am "not responsible for this failure [he means *partial failure*] of photography." I am convinced that with the other process the result would have been such as fully to justify the "enthusiasm" of the prospectus—which, as it is, has nearly been justified in spite of Mr. Hessels. Yet, even the photolithograph has in some cases brought out distinctly letters that are nearly or quite illegible in the MS.—a familiar phenomenon which Mr. Hessels ought, in justice to photography, to have noticed. Again, however unsatisfactory an illegible page in a facsimile may be, it misleads no one. And this leads me to mention what is really the most serious objection (ignored by Mr. Hessels) to photographic reproduction as now practised, especially by photolithography; this is the practice of touching-up and filling in by hand. The attempts that were made to palm off on me whole pages of the Epinal facsimile smudged in in this way—attempts which with some editors would perhaps have been successful—make me distrust all the older photolithographic facsimiles.

If Mr. Hessels refers to my Introduction, he will see that Mone published only the Latin-English glossaries in Epinal, and consequently that my statement that there were few letters which I had not succeeded in making out with certainty refers only to these glossaries. A mere reference to the transcript of the page in question (28) will show that my statement cannot possibly have been meant to apply to the purely Latin glosses, for there are more than thirty letters marked as illegible (that is, illegible in the MS. itself) in the first column alone. Mr. Hessels thinks I "should not have allowed a work to appear under [my] name unless it had been revised 'elaborately.'" What I said myself was—"I regret that I have not been able to revise the proofs of my transliteration more elaborately." I have no hesitation in saying that the English glosses were revised by me not only elaborately, but *very* elaborately; my regret was that the amount of labour bestowed on this part of the work made it impossible for me to give more than a limited time to the purely Latin glosses, whose publication lay, besides, outside the aim of the work. I think, however, I am justified in saying that they were at any rate *carefully* revised. Whether *carefully* and *elaborately* are to be regarded as synonymous or not is a quibble which I leave to Mr. Hessels; "more elaborately" is a somewhat elastic phrase—in fact, there is no limit to "more elaborately." When he supposes "the publication of the book might have been put off a little while to give the editor time to revise his proof-sheets," he

forgets what he must have learnt from the Preface, viz., that the publication of the book was put off for *two years*. Everyone who has had anything to do with MSS. knows that the greatest care will not obviate occasional errors. Such as I have since discovered I have already published in the ACADEMY of April 26 of this year.

I there expressed a wish that the reviewer of the *New English Dictionary* in the *Athenaeum* "would emerge from the safe shelter of anonymity, and favour us with some proof of his assertion that the Epinal Glossary has been very carelessly transcribed." I have now to repeat this challenge to the unanonymous Mr. Hessels. If, as I cannot help believing, the *Athenaeum* reviewer is no other than Mr. Hessels himself—for who else would drag an attack on the transcription of a MS. containing Latin words into a review of an English dictionary?—he has for the last year been industriously disseminating, both publicly, semi-publicly, and privately, charges of gross incompetence and carelessness against me, but has hitherto persistently refused to give any proof of them. If, however, I understand rightly those of his studiously vague utterances that have reached me, he has undertaken to prove from my edition of Epinal that I am entirely ignorant of Latin, and to point out about a hundred errors in my transcript. I think, therefore, it is high time to remind Mr. Hessels that unless he speedily proves or withdraws these charges, he will make himself liable to a very uncomplimentary epithet.

HENRY SWEET.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD, & CO.'S ANNOUNCEMENTS.

MESSRS. CROSBY LOCKWOOD, & Co.'s announcements for the coming season include the following:—

The Elementary Principles of Carpentry: a treatise on the pressure and equilibrium of timber framing, the resistance of timber, and the construction of floors, arches, bridges, roofs, uniting iron and stone with timber, &c.; to which is added an essay on the nature and properties of timber, &c., with descriptions of the kinds of wood used in building; also numerous tables of the scantlings of timber for different purposes, the specific gravities of materials, &c. By Thomas Tredgold. With an Appendix containing specimens of various roofs of iron and stone. Sixth edition, thoroughly revised, and considerably enlarged. By E. Wyndham Tarn. *The Works Managers' Handbook*: for engineers, millwrights, and boiler-makers, iron and brass founders, &c. By W. S. Hutton. In six sections, viz.:—I. Stationary and Locomotive Steam Engines, Gas Engines, &c.; II. Hydraulic Memoranda: Pipes, Pump, Water Power, &c.; III. Millwork; IV. Steam Boilers, Safety Valves, Factory Chimneys, &c.; V. Heat, Warming, and Ventilating, Melting, Cutting, and Finishing Metals, Alloys and Casting, Screw Cutting, &c.; VI. Strength and Weight of Materials, Workshop Data, &c. (with the weights of the various metals given to the new standard gauges). *The Art of Leather Manufacture*: being a practical handbook in which the operations of tanning, currying, and leather-dressing are fully described, the principles of tanning explained, the practical details of the various branches of the art concisely given, and many recent processes introduced; with a description of the arts of glue-boiling, gut-dressing, &c. By Alexander Watt. *A Practical Guide to Boot and Shoemaking*: including measurement, last-fitting, cutting-out, closing and making; with a description of the most approved machinery, &c. By John B. Leno. *Chain Cables and Chains*: containing historical

notes of chain cables, the manufacture of chain cables, tables of proportions of links, shackles, strengths of chains, &c.; tables of the appropriate tests and charges for chain cables, &c. With numerous engravings and lithographic plates. By Thomas W. Traill. *A Treatise on Pattern Making*. By a Foreman Pattern Maker. With about 350 illustrations. *Farm Engineering*: comprising draining and embanking, irrigation and water supply; farm roads, fences, and gates; farm buildings, their arrangement and construction, with plans and estimates; barn implements and machines; field implements and machines; agricultural surveying, levelling, &c. By Prof. John Scott.

Also the following new volumes in "Weale's Rudimentary Scientific Series":—*Agricultural Surveying*: a treatise on land surveying, levelling, and setting out, and on measuring and estimating quantities, weights, and values of materials, produce and stock, with directions for valuing and reporting on farms and estates. By Prof. John Scott. Being the seventh and concluding volume of Scott's "Farm Engineering Text-Books." *Brickwork*: a practical treatise embodying the general and higher principles of bricklaying, cutting, and setting, with the application of geometry to roof tiling, remarks on the different kinds of pointing, a description of the materials used by the bricklayer, and a series of problems in applied geometry. By F. Walker. *The Boilermakers' Ready-Reckoner*, with examples of practical geometry and templating, for the use of platers, smiths, and riveters. By John Courtney. Second edition, revised and edited by D. Kinnear Clark. *The Timber Merchants', Saw-Millers', and Importers' Freight Book and Assistant*: comprising rules, tables, and memoranda, relating to the timber trade. By Wm. Richardson. Together with a chapter on tables of speeds of saw-mill machinery by M. Powis Bale, and a London price-list for timber and deal sawing, &c. *The Compensious Calculator*, or easy and concise methods of performing the various arithmetical operations required in commercial and business transactions, together with useful tables. By Daniel O'Gorman. Corrected and extended by J. R. Young. Twenty-sixth edition, carefully revised by C. Norris.

SCIENCE NOTES.

PROF. LEBOUR, of the Durham College of Science, has recently suggested that the remarkable disturbances of the earth experienced a short time ago in the neighbourhood of Sunderland were due to the collapse of the walls and ceilings of cavities in the magnesian limestone, and not to true earthquakes of deep-seated origin. The cavities would soon get filled with a mass of brecciated rock, and thus might be formed those "breccia gashes" so puzzling on the Sunderland coast. Mr. Walton Brown suggests that the observation of earth-tremors may be useful as giving warning of the outburst of fire-damp in collieries, a subject on which Prof. Milne is now working in Japan.

FORTY members of the French Association for the Advancement of Science, which has just met at Blois, made an excursion, on September 13, to Thenay, the first of the three stations where traces of tertiary man are supposed to have been found. Trenches had been already prepared, in which they worked from eight a.m. to four p.m. Flints were found in abundance. The stratum was considered to be fully as old as had been indicated, if not older, i.e., belonging to the lower instead of the upper tertiary; but no decisive conclusion was obtained as to whether the flints were artificially wrought or not.

PHILOLOGY NOTES.

THE new edition of the *Zend-Avesta*, which is being prepared by Prof. Geldner of Tübingen, is now passing rapidly through the press. The types used are chiefly those of Westergaard's edition; but the publisher (Kohlhammer, of Stuttgart) has added largely to them in order to bring the printed text into stricter accordance with the use of the MSS. as regards ligatures, &c. The Indian Government have promised a liberal support to this edition, which is published for the Vienna Academy of Sciences. In doing so it has, no doubt, been mainly influenced by the great interest shown by the Parsee community in this work. Dastur Jamaspî, of Bombay, has freely lent MSS. for collation from his valuable collections, and other MSS. (the existence of which was, till lately, hardly known) are now on their way from Teheran. An English edition will appear concurrently with the German, in three parts, of which the first may be expected early in next summer. The edition will include much formerly unedited matter.

DR. STEIN, of Buda Pesth, formerly a pupil of Prof. Roth, is occupied with a collection of the nominal forms in the Avesta, after the model of Prof. Lanman's *Noun-Inflection in the Veda*. The difficulties of interpretation, especially in the Gâthâs, will necessarily prevent the attainment of quite the same certainty in the results. The Index to be attached will also serve as a concordance to the great mass of the Avestic vocabulary.

FINE ART.

SOME BOOKS ON EGYPTOLOGY.

Over Drie Handschriften op Papyrus. Door W. Pleyte. (Amsterdam: Müller.)

Monumenti Egiziani Rinvenuti di Recente in Roma. Notizie di Ernesto Schiaparelli. (Roma: Salviucci.)

Il Significato Simbolico delle Piramidi Egiziane. Ricerche di Ernesto Schiaparelli. (Roma: Loescher.)

Choix de Textes Egyptiens. Traductions inédites de François Chabas. (Paris: Klincksieck.)

Zur Erinnerung an Richard Lepsius. Von J. Dümichen. (Strassburg: Trübner.)

Die Anwendung der Photographie für Monumenten und Papyrusrollen. Von A. Eisenlohr. (Leyden: Brill.)

Der Geschnittene Holzarg des Hatbastru. Von G. Ebers. (Leipzig: Hirzel.)

Discours d'Ouverture de MM. les Professeurs de l'Ecole du Louvre. (Paris: Leroux.)

Inscription Historique de Pinodjem III. Traduite et Commentée par Edouard Naville. (Paris: Maisonneuve.)

It remains to be seen what the late autumn may have in store, but thus far the year 1884 has been somewhat barren of Egyptological literature. A few eminent names are represented by pamphlets in various languages, or by a stray paper here and there in a scientific periodical. Parts 4 and 5 of Mariette's posthumous work, *Les Mastaba de l'Ancien Empire*, and the concluding double number of vol. v. of the *Recueil des Travaux*, both edited by Prof. Maspero, have in due course been given to the public. So also have parts 1 and 2 of vol. viii. of the *Transactions of the Society*

of Biblical Archaeology, and part 1 of *Actes du Sixième Congrès International des Orientalistes*, which last, however, is but a collected reprint of the bulletins of the various meetings as issued a year ago to the members. With these, if I omit Prof. Maspero's important and luminous *Guide du Musée de Boulogne*, previously noticed in the ACADEMY (January 12, 1884) the season's list comes to a close.

The Amsterdam Academy of Sciences, following its invariable rule, prints Dr. W. Pleyte's *Over Drie Handschriften op Papyrus* in the Dutch language, wherefore, to my exceeding regret, I am unable to follow the argument by which the learned author supports his ingenious arrangement of the three documents known as the papyri of Moeris, the Labyrinth, and the Fayoom. As shown in the eight large folding plates by which the essay is illustrated, the Labyrinth is removed from the site identified by Lepsius at the eastward mouth of the Fayoom to a point some thirty or forty miles to the westward, between the Libyan plateau and the west bank of Birket-el-Korn. The sequence, nevertheless, looks right, although its completeness is marred by the fragmentary condition of the Moeris papyrus, the beginning and end of which are both missing. Dr. Pleyte, by this arrangement, makes out the twenty-four Nomes of the Fayoom, thirteen to the north and eleven to the south of a canal which apparently bisects the Fayoom basin and connects it with the Nile. Owing to the singular fatality which has mutilated and dispersed these papyri, Dr. Pleyte has produced his essay under circumstances of great difficulty. The Boolak papyrus No. 2 (Moeris) was broken up by the Arabs who discovered it. The beginning, purchased twenty years ago by Vassali Bey, first keeper of the Boolak Museum under Mariette, was stolen in 1877, and has never been heard of since. The middle portion is now at Boolak, and is reproduced by Dr. Pleyte. The end, according to Prof. Maspero's Catalogue, was picked up by an English tourist, and is buried to this day in some English country-house. The Labyrinth papyrus purports, on the other hand, to have been bought at Negada, in 1859, by an American gentleman named Hood, now deceased. Copied some years ago by Prof. Eisenlohr, it was again copied from Prof. Eisenlohr's copy by Miss Harris; and this copy of a copy is also reproduced by Dr. Pleyte. In the meanwhile, the original—lost or mislaid by the present owner—has disappeared. That the Moeris fragment, the Labyrinth papyrus, and the small Boolak papyrus No. 1, which Dr. Pleyte has placed at the end of his series, form three portions of one document cannot be doubted; and if only the stolen commencement could be found, a problem which has long exercised the ingenuity of explorers and theorists would probably be solved. The forthcoming memoir of Dr. Schweinfurth, whose visit last spring to the Fayoom is understood to have been productive of very important results, may be expected to throw a flood of light upon the topography of this interesting district.

Prof. Schiaparelli is heartily to be thanked for his exhaustive description of the Egyptian antiquities found last year on the site of the Iseum, behind the church of Santa Maria Sopra Minerva at Rome. These consist of

(1) an admirable little red granite obelisk of Rameses II., about 20 ft. in height, engraved on all four sides with a single column of hieroglyphed inscription; (2) a black basalt andro-sphinx of Ahmes (Amasis) II., of which the exact dimensions are not given, but which is said to be of relatively natural proportions; and (3) two sitting cynocephali, also in basalt, bearing the cartouches of Nekhtorheb (Nectanebo) I., and measuring nearly 3 ft. 6 in. in height. Of all these monuments, the obelisk only is in perfect preservation. The pyramidion (which, in accordance with the barbarous taste of ancient Rome, has been cut away at the top to receive a brazen ornament) is engraved with the three cartouches of Rameses II., surmounted by the winged scarabaeus and solar disk, this being, as Signor Schiaparelli justly remarks, a very unusual decoration in that position. The lateral inscriptions repeat the ordinary titles of the Pharaoh, as Beloved of Ra, Amen, and Tum, with certain references to Heliopolis which show the obelisk to have been brought in all probability from that ancient and famous city. The sphinx of Ahmes II., described as "of exquisitely fine work, presenting all the characteristics of the Saïte period of art," has been ruthlessly, and, at the same time, carefully, mutilated, not by barbarian hands, either ancient or modern, but evidently by contemporary iconoclasts, moved thereto by personal hatred of Ahmes himself. The face—doubtless a portrait of the unpopular Pharaoh—is disfigured by the loss of the nose. The royal basilisk is shivered from the brow; the fore-paws are gone; and from the inscriptions on breast and base the king's name is effaced, whereas all names of gods and sacred symbols are scrupulously left untouched. Thus curiously damaged, the sphinx of the Iseum affords an instructive commentary on the history of a peculiarly interesting period, and corroborates the gossiping narrative of Herodotus, who derived his information, as Prof. Schiaparelli observes, from the mouths of the Egyptians themselves, in whose memory, at the time of his visit, Ahmes and his Greek mercenaries, and the conquest of Cambyses, were yet living memories. "L'importanza speciale e veramente grande di questo monumento," he says, "sta nelle orribili mutilazioni che attualmente presenta, e le quali per molti argomenti certissimi si deve ritenere siano state eseguite nel periodo storico Egiziano, prima che lo sfinge fosse trasportato a decorare il tempio d'Iside in Roma" (p. 5).

Of the brilliant and beautiful autotype illustrations to Prof. Schiaparelli's memoir it is impossible to speak with more admiration than they deserve. Looking at them one seems to be looking at the monuments themselves. I observe a marked and very singular resemblance between the sphinx of Ahmes and the andro-sphinxes found three or four months ago at Tanis by Mr. W. M. Flinders Petrie. I also note that Prof. Schiaparelli describes the sides of the obelisk of Rameses II. as somewhat concave ("alquanto concavo"), whereas the Egyptian obelisk, as a rule, is relieved by a very slight and very subtle convexity of surface. If this same concavity is a fact, and not a misprint for "convesso," it becomes interesting to enquire whether the Roman monolith may not, like some of the Tanis

obelisks,* be a wholesale usurpation of the work of some earlier monarch. The rounded forms of the pyramidion, as shown in the autotype reproduction, look very suspicious; and it is obvious that if the original inscriptions occupied only the centre of the four sides of the shaft, a concave erasure would give the required new surface without superficial loss. This, however, is a question which could only be determined by a very careful scrutiny.

If Prof. Schiaparelli's second treatise, *Il Significato Simbolico delle Piramidi Egiziane*, is perhaps a little fanciful, it is at all events suggestive, and very pleasant to read. He does not admit that a pyramid is only a big cairn, or that its special form is determined by so commonplace a consideration as mere stability. He sees in it, and even in the funerary cone, a solid symbol of the sun's beams descending as from an apex, and radiating to the four points of the compass. In both it is necessary, he says, to distinguish two essential elements; namely, the sun which shines, and a surface of a given form upon which its rays are shed. If we suppose the earth to be round, then the cone is formed; but if, on the contrary, a very primitive scheme of geography laid down the world as a rectangular surface, then the pyramid would result. The obelisk presents, of course, from Prof. Schiaparelli's standpoint, only another version of the same idea; and even the architectonic form of the Egyptian temple and pylon is derived from this source.

"La nostra completa ignoranza intorno alle opinioni professate dagli antichi Egiziani sulla configurazione fisica della terra, vieta a noi medesimi di attribuire un valore assoluto alle induzioni che abbiamo esposto sul concetto generatore della piramide e del cono; crediamo nondimeno che esse paranno plausibili a quanti conoscano il numero infinitamente grande di opinioni e di teorie diverse e contraddittorie che nell' antichità, e durante il medio-evo medesimo, furono professate sulla forma e sull'estensione della superficie terrestre, e confidiamo che saranno confermate quando le ricerche da noi fatte per le piramidi e con Egiziani verranno estese alle piramidi ed ai cono dell' America, dell' India, del Tibet, della Caldea, e di tante altre regioni dell' Asia occidentale" (p. 27).

To reject Prof. Schiaparelli's theory without waiting for these additional proofs would be premature; but is our ignorance of the physical geography of the ancient Egyptian schools so complete, after all, as he assumes? Twenty years ago M. Chabas, in a masterly contribution to the *Zeitschrift* (1864, p. 97), analysed a remarkable hieratic text of the period of the Ancient Empire, proving that the Egyptians of that remotest epoch were acquainted with the movement of our planet. "For the earth," it says, "navigates the celestial space after the same manner as the sun and the stars." A similar passage in the Great Harris papyrus, as translated by M. Lieblein, states that the primordial creator, Ptah, "moulded the earth and circulated it in the great ocean of space." If, therefore, the Egyptians conceived that the world went round in space like the sun and the stars, it is impossible that they should not have figured it to themselves as a similar body,

globular and luminous. Diodorus, in fact, says distinctly that the Egyptians believed the world to be round; whereupon he proceeds to disprove so absurd a theory by pointing out that the Nile, in such case, could not flow upwards from its source in the lower hemisphere. Philolaus, again, a disciple of Pythagoras, writes of the earth and the "under-earth" (*ἀντὶχθων*), believing this under-earth to be a separate and independent body. Now it is absolutely certain that the Greeks derived their first astronomical notions from the Egyptians. Pythagoras, who travelled in Egypt, is believed to have thence brought back the knowledge of the movement of the earth; and the cosmogony of Philolaus was doubtless based on his master's teaching of Egyptian science. Upon this M. Lieblein remarks that the "under-earth" so curiously misconceived by the disciple was simply the other hemisphere of our globe, "of which the Greeks had heard in Egypt, but which they did not understand." For a full discussion of this interesting question I must refer readers of the ACADEMY to M. Lieblein's memoir contributed to the first Provincial Congress of French Orientalists in 1875. It is enough that the Egyptians, knowing the movement of the earth and believing our world to be a globe, could not have conceived of it as a square flat body receiving the sun's rays, as Sig. Schiaparelli suggests, in the form of a four-sided pyramid of heavenly radiance. Symbolism apart, the memoir is full of learned and interesting matter, the autotype illustrations are excellent, and the Philological Appendix is most useful.

An unusual degree of pathetic interest attaches to these posthumous translations by the late François Chabas, entitled *Choix de Textes Egyptiens*. How that resolute and self-taught *savant* fought his way first to recognition and next to fame; how his scientific career was arrested by an incurable brain malady; and how the fine Egyptological library which he had by immense effort accumulated was dispersed while he yet lived, are facts yet fresh in our memory. But, as M. de Horrack points out in his few brief words of preface, not many know the material obstacles which Chabas had to surmount, or the indomitable patience with which he surmounted them. Living in a French provincial town, ignored by the French Academy, without access to any fount of Egyptian types, and with small means to employ artists and engravers, he not only designed, but with his own hand actually cut the wood-block illustrations of hieroglyphic texts, weapons, flint instruments, and even heads and figure subjects from the monuments, with which the pages of his earlier publications are interspersed. Later on Lepsius generously came to the aid of his struggling *confrère*, and made him free of the Government printing-press of Berlin. The ten texts here collected are, like our English *Records of the Past*, simple translations, without philological commentary or hieroglyphic illustrations; a few absolutely necessary footnotes having been added, apparently by M. de Horrack. Some of the less familiar documents, as the Berlin Papyri V., VI., and VII., will be welcome in this accessible form to many students; and the famous XIIth Dynasty MS. on leather, recording the foundation of the Great Temple at Heliopolis

by Useresen I., is, if I am not mistaken, here for the first time presented to M. Chabas' fellow-countrymen in their own language. It is, however, evident that the collection, as we now have it, is to be regarded as the mere groundwork upon which some masterpiece of elaborate analysis was destined to be reared. The photographic portrait which faces the title-page is alone worth the price of the pamphlet. In that clear eye, firm mouth, square-cut jaw, and Napoleonic head where intellect and energy are equally balanced, we do not need to be told that we behold an admirable likeness.

Such a photograph would have been a welcome addition to Dr. Dümichen's eloquent and discerning pamphlet *in memoriam* of another great Egyptologist but just passed away. Mariette, Chabas, Lepsius—all gone within three years! Egyptology can ill afford to lose three such leaders. Prof. Eisenlohr's essay, *Die Anwendung der Photographie für Monumenten und Papyrusrollen*, is a useful reprint of his practical contribution to the Sixth Orientalist Congress; while Prof. G. Ebers's valuable treatise, *Der Geschnittene Holzarg des Hatbastru*, describes with his accustomed thoroughness a fine carved mummy-case of a "royal friend" named Hatbastru, in the Egyptological collection belonging to the University of Leipzig. Three fine permanent photographs and two plates of hieroglyphic text place the means of independent study of this interesting monument at the disposal of students.

Besides two masterly lectures on prehistoric archaeology by M. Alexandre Bertrand, and an opening address on Semitic gems by M. Ledrain, the collected *Discours de l'Ouverture* contain the important Egyptological lectures of MM. Revillout and Pierret as delivered at the first session of the new Archaeological School of the Louvre. It is M. Pierret's happy idea to conduct his scholars step by step through Lepsius' *Denkmäler*, and to illustrate the plates of that great work by referring to examples of Egyptian antiquities in the French national collection. M. Revillout takes his own special field for the subject of his lectures, and introduces his hearers to the study of Demotic. How new that field is, how comparatively unexplored, may be judged from the fact that "the syllabary has yet to be compiled, the dictionary revised, and the grammar finished." M. Revillout propounds a somewhat startling question when he asks, "What is Demotic? Is it a language, or is it only a writing?" And thence he goes on to propound other questions as to the origin of the Egyptian tongue, its phases of development, and the relationship which subsisted between the speech and literature of various epochs. Want of space forbids me to follow the chain of M. Revillout's luminous argument, or even to outline the main features of his panoramic sketches of Egyptian literature and law as derived from Demotic sources; enough that he pronounces Egyptian to be not a single language, but a whole family of languages, issuing "des entrailles les unes des autres," each having its own grammar, its own forms of literary expression, its own mythological epoch. Of these languages Demotic is the latest and youngest, having its root in what M. Revillout calls "the new Egyptian"; the "new Egyptian"

* Site of the Great Temple of Sau, by W. M. Flinders Petrie, the ACADEMY, June 14, 1884.

again having its root in the yet more ancient sacred language, which for ages occupied in the literature of the country a place analogous to the position now occupied in Continental literature by the Latin. Even Demotic has its phases of successive development and its successive grammars. Students of heroic mould may probably be attracted by this unlimited grammatical vista; but to the ordinary archaeological intelligence it is nothing less than appalling.

To do justice to M. Naville's *Inscription historique de Pinodjem III.* within the limits of a miscellaneous review is impossible; yet I am unwilling to conclude without some reference, however inadequate, to so important a contribution towards the fragmentary history of the XXist Dynasty. Engraved on the stuccoed surface of a half-buried wall to the southward of the great Temple of Amen at Karnak, this inscription was discovered and excavated by M. Naville himself. It relates how a royal scribe, priest, and steward of the granaries of Amen, named Thothmes, having proved his innocence regarding certain charges of embezzlement, was presented in the temple by Pinodjem (Pinotem) III., high-priest of Amen and son of Menkheperia II. The case being stated in presence of Amen, and the steward's account produced, the god was called upon to pronounce judgment. This he (or, rather, a cunningly contrived statue) did by repeatedly bowing his head in answer to a series of leading questions propounded by Pinodjem; whereupon a former sentence of death and confiscation was reversed, and Thothmes was not only reinstated in his former dignities, but created Guardian in Chief of the books and First Inspector of the Temple of Amen. We incidentally learn, moreover, that many other functionaries of distinction, of whom he was supposed to be the accomplice, had been "chastised" by the god. Having translated this long and much-mutilated inscription, of which he also gives a fine folding-plate facsimile, M. Naville proceeds to an admirably careful comparison of the events here recorded with the events recorded in the "Nemarath" inscription of Abydos and the "Stela of Exile," both of the same period, and both famous for the controversies to which they gave rise when first translated by Brugsch. He sees in each a possible stray leaf from the record of one event, and recognises in the exiles of the Oasis, and probably in the pillagers of the tomb of Nemarath, the chastised accomplices of Thothmes. Entering at some length into the vexed question of the Tanite-Theban Dynasty, M. Naville finally offers some remarkable suggestions towards the reconstruction of the Her-Hor line, and from personal observation of inscriptions yet extant among the ruins of the great Temple at Tanis, identifies Se-Menthuth with Se-Amen. Always learned, clear-sighted, and temperate, M. Naville has never employed his judicial and cautious method with more conspicuous ability than in the pages of this weighty pamphlet.

AMELIA B. EDWARDS.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DID CORREGGIO PAINT ON COPPER?

London: Sept. 23, 1884.

I am desirous to know if any light can be thrown on the subject of the two very

conflicting statements with regard to the use of copper by Correggio which I here quote.

In the new edition of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Mr. W. M. Rossetti, in his life of that artist, adduces as a proof that he was tolerably well off, the fact that he "generally painted on fine canvasses, or sometimes on sheets of copper."

Sig. Morelli in his book, *Italian Masters in German Galleries* (p. 133, English translation), in arguing against Correggio having painted the well-known "Reading Magdalen" of the Dresden Gallery, says:—"The picture is painted on copper, and no Italian painter ever used that material for his pictures before the end of the sixteenth century." Correggio was born in 1493, and died in 1534.

L.

NOTES ON ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.

MESSRS. DOWDESWELL & DOWDESWELLS, of New Bond Street, are arranging to exhibit during the coming season works by Mr. Ernest Parton, consisting of finished landscape studies in oil made chiefly on the Thames; a series of drawings painted expressly for them of the East Coast of England, by Mr. Chas. Robertson, to be followed by the third annual exhibition of drawings and sketches by Mr. Sutton Palmer made this year in the county of Sussex.

THE Retrospective Exhibition at Rouen forms the subject of the first article in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, by M. Paul Mantz. M. C. Yriarte makes the recent discovery of a portrait the foundation of a study on the known and supposed likenesses of Lucrezia Borgia. Portraits of King René and his son John of Anjou, from the King's *livre d'heures*, preserved in the Bibliothèque nationale, are the most interesting of the illustrations to M. Lecoy de la Marche's second article on French miniature.

THE most important articles in *L'Art* this month are those on Holbein, by Jean Rousseau, illustrated by portraits from Windsor and Basle; but M. Louis Bauzon has an interesting paper on Flemish art in Burgundy, with engravings of Claux Sluter's famous well at Dijon, surrounded by figures of Moses and other prophets; and M. Philibert Ardebrand's biographical notes of Albert Grisar the musician, best known, perhaps, in England as the author of *Bon soir, Monsieur Pantalon*, were worth printing. The honours of the etchings are shared by MM. Th. Chauvel and Lucien Gautier. The former reproduces the brilliant light and air of one of the Baroness Nathaniel de Rothschild's water-colours, and the latter gives us an admirable view of "Les Catalans" at Marseilles.

WE have received from M. J. F. Cerquand, the well-known writer on Basque folk-lore, a study on a votive altar in the museum of Avignon, dedicated to the Goddess Copia. The inscription runs—

SEX • VERA TIVS
PRISCAE • L • PO THV
COPIAE • V • S • L • M •

It is the first known to this divinity, whose history and attributes M. Cerquand traces through classical antiquity.

MUSIC.

The Rose of Sharon. By A. C. Mackenzie. (Novel o.)

THIS dramatic oratorio, which will be performed for the first time next month at the Norwich Festival, is the latest work of a composer who for some time past has been slowly but steadily ascending the hill of fame. His cantatas, "The Bride" and "Jason," served to show what manner of musician he was; and when, last year, his "Colomba" was produced at Drury Lane, it

was generally considered that Mr. Mackenzie had not only surpassed all his previous efforts, but that he had written a work of which English art might well be proud. After this achievement the composer could not, like another Alexander, grieve because he had no more worlds to conquer. He had still to try his hand at one of the most difficult forms of musical art—viz., the oratorio. Composers naturally have a predilection for the stage; if their pen is not always equally skilful, if inspired thoughts will not always come when bid, yet they have the hope that the story, the acting, the stage effects may to some extent hide the weakness, not to say defects, of their music. But in an oratorio the music is the most important factor. The story may be good, and well told; but it is rarely exciting; the scenes have to be imagined; and so the composer has to rely mainly on his own strength.

There is another reason why the path of oratorio is beset with difficulty. The appearing of "Elijah," nearly forty years ago at Birmingham, was an event of singular importance. It has always ranked first among modern oratorios; and no work has yet appeared in that particular branch of art to displace it from the proud position which it occupies. We do not forget the considerable and even now increasing success of the "Redemption"; as a work of religious art it may be greater than the "Elijah," but as an oratorio it cannot stand by the side of Mendelssohn's work. Any new oratorio is, of course, compared with the old and strong favourite, and it may safely be said that as yet no new work has passed successfully through the ordeal. When the proper time comes, the comparative merits of "The Rose of Sharon" will, of course, be discussed. Meanwhile we intend to say a word or two about the libretto and the vocal score just published. The words have been selected from Holy Scripture by Mr. J. Bennett, the well-known musical critic. The story is founded on the Song of Solomon. That book has been described by some authorities as a series of unconnected idyls on the same subject; and Mr. Bennett, by freely selecting and combining passages from that poem and other parts of the Bible, has arranged a very interesting and effective story. Part I., entitled "Separation," describes the departure of the Sulamite from her own people and her father's house. Part 2, "Temptation," the Sulamite refuses to enter the king's palace. In part 3, "Victory," she rejects the love of Solomon. In part 4, she returns with "The Beloved" to her native village. We venture to think that the Prologue and Epilogue, hinting at the spiritual meaning of the poem, are unnecessary. Musically we fancy that the Epilogue especially will prove a mistake. Mr. Mackenzie appears to us to have thrown his whole soul into the music, and we may safely predict a really great success for his work. Later on we shall speak about it in detail. For the present we notice that while his forms are clear, and while he does not hesitate to use the various devices of counterpoint and fugue, the style of his composition is essentially modern. He makes effective use of *leit motive*, and there are some clever touches of local colour. The beautiful setting of "The Lord is my Shepherd," the bold chorus, "Make a joyful noise," and the grand scene describing the procession of the ark in the second part, have particularly struck us in our first perusal of the score.

J. S. SHEDLOCK.

IN our notice of Mr. Lloyd's dramatic cantata, "Hero and Leander," we omitted to state that the libretto was written by Mr. F. E. Weatherly. The author has produced some smooth and musical verses; and, indeed, from a literary point of view his poem deserves commendation.

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